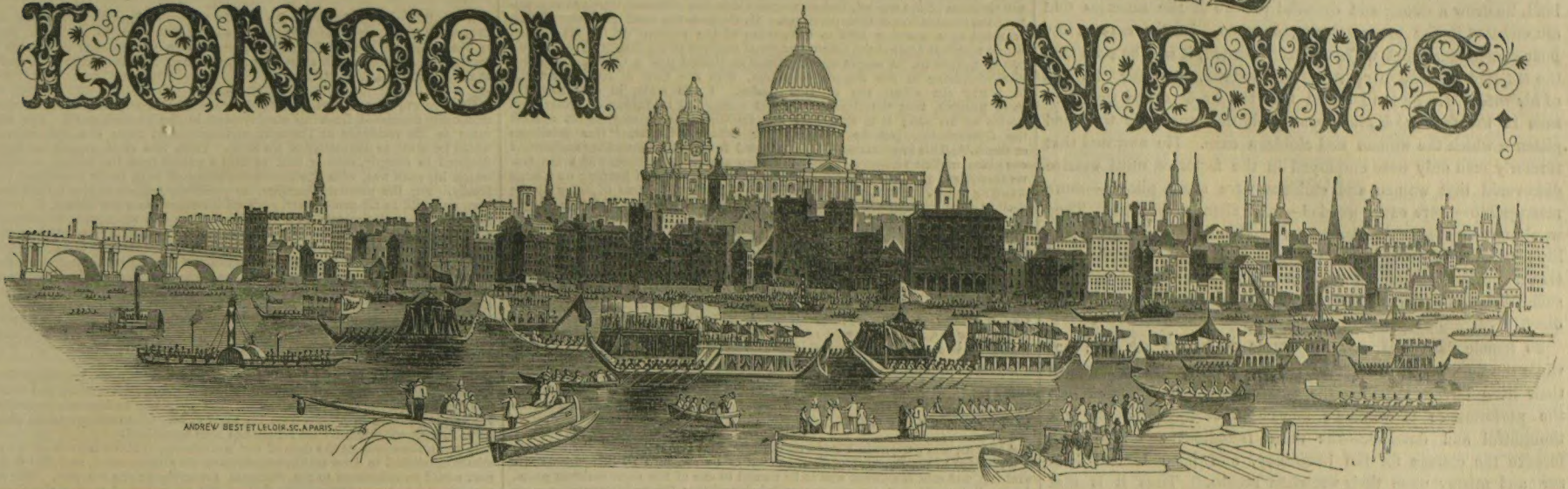


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

FEMALE LABOUR.



AMONG the many sad social evils which the bad practice of a false and ungenerous political economy has engendered—to be contemplated, and we would fain hope, corrected, by the warmer and nobler spirit of Christian philanthropy—there is no one of more pressing and urgent importance for its extent—of more deep and lasting consequence for its iniquity—than that which concentrates into its wicked system the worst agonies of female

oppression, the bitter degradation of woman's mental patience and physical frailty to labour the most grinding, and sickening, and harrowing that it is possible for any human body to endure. We shall address ourselves for a few moments to this interesting theme, and in so doing we appeal to all women for their sympathy—and to gentlewomen especially, for they have many of the means of remedy around them—on behalf of the poorest and most suffering of their sex. We ask the ladies of England to meet the miseries we are about to describe—miseries multiform and horrible—with private charity, public benevolence, the absence of selfish considerations in commanding the labour they employ, and the exercise of piety of heart and thought in confessing fellowship with the needy;—but more than for any—more than for all of these generous exercises, we implore them to use the best influence of gentleness over the love of man, to plead to fathers, brothers, husbands, with the most winning and beautiful of all eloquence, that with which generous sympathy inspires the voice of fond and faithful affection. Let the mothers, wives, and sisters of those who have the power to remedy—a now unmitigated wrong—plead their plea of love, and the sternest legislators will not deny them their holy reward. The women of England are powerful during the excitement of elections, and more powerful individually than they collectively know, in influencing nearly all the political questions that are brought under the consideration of more lordly tribunals. Why then should they not be powerful—and, oh! with what angelic grace!—to persuade the weakness which yields to them in all things, to put on the strength of justice, and legislate against the oppressions which are blinding the eyes, and breaking the hearts, and consuming away the bodies of thousands upon thousands of their sex?

Now, let us see where these oppressions lie. It must not be imagined that we are averse to honest and industrious female employment, even when pushed to something like a hard struggle against the contingencies of the world, for the principle of endurance is chastening, and is one of the virtues which affliction beautifully evokes; but here we are directing our remonstrance against female labour, in that sense in which it passes the bounds of endurance, and becomes crime in the employer and cruelty to the employed.

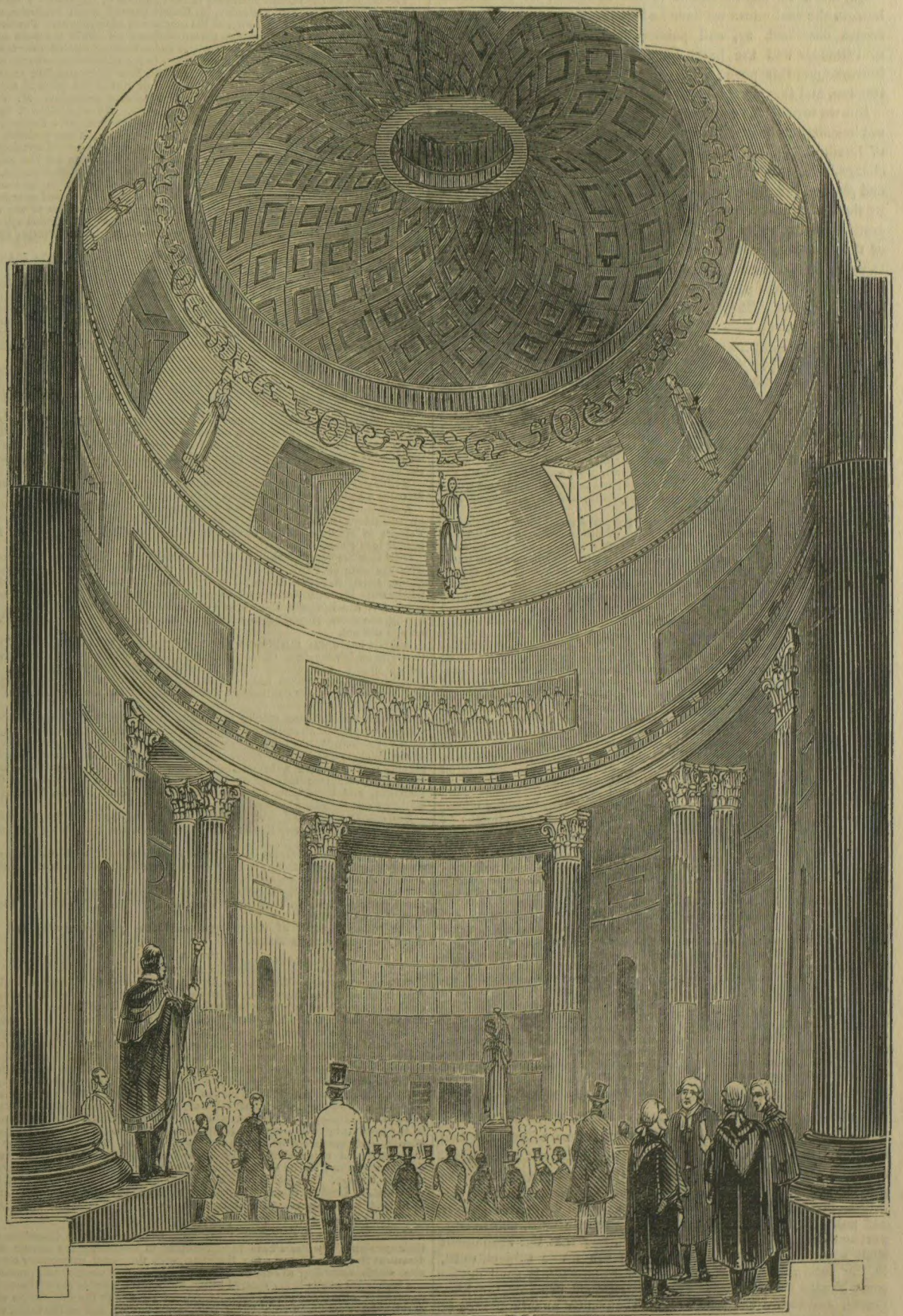
And this kind of cruel labour is, as we have said, multiform; exhibiting itself chiefly in the horrid coal mines of the north, in the factories of the manufacturing districts, in lace-making, in nail-making, in the millinery houses of the metropolis, in the grinding tailoring business, the Jew slopsellers' extortion from destitution, and the sad alternatives of suffering which are resorted to, to avoid the cruelties of the Poor-law Bill.

Of the latter order of human suffering we have a remarkable example during the present week in the fact (adduced upon a coroner's inquest) of the death of a mother and child from hopeless destitution, and of the miserable circumstances which led to that death. Mother and child were found dead in "a cabin about the size of, or perhaps rather less than, an ordinary summer-house, and composed indiscriminately of wood, bricks, and mud. In this place lay the bodies of the mother and child. The interior of the cabin was five feet six inches wide, and twelve feet long. It consisted of an apartment, with a fireplace of bricks at one end, and a dirty-looking mattress was resting against the wall. The bodies of the woman and child were in an advanced stage of decomposition, and presented all the appearances of having been

literally starved to death. In the place resided the father and four children, who had actually slept on their wretched bed, within two feet of the body of their relative."

It was in evidence that this wretched family had endured gradual starvation for twelve months! The father was powerless—the mother followed the calling of a shoebinder, and earned

eightpence a day. Four shillings per week to support six persons! They had not received parochial relief, for out-door relief is not the fashion now—and rather than be separated in the workhouse, they had preferred to starve together in their mud cabin even unto death! So the poor workwoman died in giving birth to her last offspring—and the starved mother and child have



HALL OF THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

been ere now buried in one common grave! God have mercy on their survivors.

When Mr. Ferrand, a day or two ago, described to the Protestant operatives of Dublin the cruelty of female labour in England, he drew a strong and dreadful picture of the miseries that are endured in the manufacturing districts. In the case of the poor shoebinder which we have just recorded, it will be seen that the afflicted husband lived, or rather starved, upon the earnings of his wife: Mr. Ferrand stated that the hapless and degraded men in the factory districts nearly all live upon the wretched pittance which the women and children earn. He narrated that formerly men only were employed in the factories, until avarice discovered that women and children were more pliable—more manageable—more easily goaded—more silently crushed! They would not so often strike for wages—so loudly murmur—or surlyly forsake their work. No! women—with more endurance and tender recollections of domestic ties and wants—would toil and suffer on—and helpless children would bear an early sorrow and obey.

So female labour is now the staple of factory employ; and while the better class of unemployed husbands are to be found in their little hovels, mending the family rags, and degraded into the performance of women's household occupations, the less thoughtful and domestic—the more impatient and reckless—forsake the cottage for the beer-shop, and heap tenfold horror and misery upon their wretched homes. Thus it is that the natural order of labour is reversed, and that women are heartlessly oppressed. The amount of toil they suffer is beyond belief—the time at which they turn to their sickening task almost forbids the luxury of sleep; nor dare they even give natural rest to their children, for they must wake them even during the hours of darkness for the loom. They stint and deform their offspring—they emaciate and consume themselves—they break hope, heart, and spirit; and with all this they still stand only upon the verge of beggary, and starvation seems ever grimly ready to get them within its grasp.

So much for female labour in the factories; of what it has been in the coal-mines we have had the most revolting pictures—scenes described, ay, and painted, too, that have made the soul shudder and the heart bleed. We will not revive those horrors upon this page; Christianity cries to God for their extinction, and they must be legislated away.

But we turn to the condition—less absolutely revolting, though not less absolutely distressing—of the sempstresses and milliners of London. Of the poor creatures employed by the grinding clothes-warehousemen, we have already declared the destitution and pleaded the cause of relief; let us now see what is endured by the toiling and wasting beings of their own sex who work to gratify the caprice, to sustain the fashion, or to adorn the beauty of the charitable gentlewomen of England. We take a few facts as we find them recorded in the *Edinburgh Review*, partly upon its own authority, and partly in quotation from an excellent report upon the subject. They are ranged in numbers, after the manner of a report, but we take a few at random:—

"622. It is estimated that there are in London, in the millinery and dressmaking business, at least 1,500 employers, and that the number of young people engaged by each employer varies from two or three to twenty-five or thirty-five—the average in each establishment being about ten, making in the whole 15,000; but this does not include journey-women who work at their own houses, of whom also there are great numbers.

"623. In some of what are considered the best regulated establishments, during the fashionable season, occupying about four months in the year, the regular hours of work are fifteen, but on emergencies, which frequently recur, these hours extend to eighteen. In many establishments the hours of work, during the season, are unlimited, the young women never getting more than six, often not more than four, sometimes only three, and occasionally not more than two hours for rest and sleep out of the twenty-four; and very frequently they work all night.

"625. Miss ———, manager, 'has been ten years a first hand,' which signifies the party who takes the superintendence of the business, as overlooker of the young persons, cutter-out of the work, &c. The common hours of business are from eight A.M. to eleven P.M., in the winter; in the summer from six or half-past six A.M., till twelve at night. During the fashionable season, that is from April to the end of July, it frequently happens that the ordinary hours are greatly exceeded; if there is a drawing-room, or grand fête, or mourning to be made, it often happens that the work goes on for twenty hours out of the twenty-four, occasionally all night. Every season in at least half the houses of business, it happens that the young persons occasionally work twenty hours out of the twenty-four, twice or thrice a week. On special occasions, such as drawing-rooms, general mournings, and wedding orders, it is not uncommon to work all night; as herself worked twenty hours out of the twenty-four for three months together; at that time she was suffering from illness, and the medical attendant remonstrated against the treatment she received. He wished witness to remain in bed at least one day longer, which the employer objected to, required her to get up, and dismissed the surgeon. It frequently happened that the work was carried on till seven o'clock on Sunday morning. If any particular order was to be executed, as mournings or weddings, and they left off on Saturday night at eleven, they worked the whole of Sunday; thinks this happened fifteen times in the two years. In consequence of working so late on Sunday morning, or all that day occasionally, could very rarely go to church, indeed it could not be thought of, because they generally rested in bed."

"629. The correctness of these representations is confirmed, among others, by the medical witnesses:—Sir James Clark, Bart, Physician to the Queen: 'I have found the mode of life of these poor girls such as no constitution could long bear. Worked from six in the morning till twelve at night, with the exception of the short intervals allowed for their meals, in close rooms, and passing the few hours allowed for rest in still more close and crowded apartments—a mode of life more completely calculated to destroy human health could scarcely be contrived, and this at a period of life when exercise in the open air, and a due proportion of rest, are essential to the development of the system.'

"633. Of the general treatment and condition of these young people the sub-commissioner reports:—"The evidence of all parties establishes the fact that there is no class of persons in this country, living by their labour, whose happiness, health, and lives, are so unscrupulously sacrificed as those of the young dressmakers. It may, without exaggeration, be stated, that, in proportion to the numbers employed, there are no occupations, with one or two questionable exceptions, such as needle-grinding, in which so much disease is produced as in dressmaking, or which present so fearful a catalogue of distressing and frequently fatal maladies. It is a serious aggravation of all this evil, that the unkindness of the employer very frequently causes these young persons, when they become unwell, to conceal their illness from the fear of being sent out of the house; and in this manner the disease often becomes increased in severity, or is even rendered incurable. Some of the principals are so cruel as to object to the young women obtaining medical assistance."—(No. 626).

Now in these remarks and examples we believe we have grasped the whole question of female labour, although we have not been able to go into its many ramifications of detail. And have we not said enough? Have we not made out a case sufficiently strong to justify the appeal that we addressed to the gentle hearts of Englishwomen at the commencement of this article—to warrant our claim for the exercise of private charity and public benevolence on behalf of the female poor, and to support our demand for legislative relief, and that the Parliament shall apply its attention, *in extenso*, to the whole subject, until, in the natural exercise of a glorious generosity, it shall devise some blessed law to protect the constitutions, promote the happiness, and secure the rights of the thousands and thousands of human beings who are now—to the shame of humanity and their country—in the forced pursuit of their cruel labour, the most gentle, the most unresisting, and the most oppressed?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is totally void of interest. My private letter from Madrid, dated the 16th, states that the Progressists, elated with their success in the elections of the capital, had sent agents into the different towns to superintend the nomination of their partisans. M. Cortina, the chief of the Opposition, presided at a meeting held in the garden of the convent of La Merced, at which a protest against the unconstitutional conduct of the Ministers was unanimously agreed to. A report was circulated in Madrid that a Carlist conspiracy was organizing in the Basque provinces, with the view of forcing Isabella to marry the eldest son of Don Carlos. I can state, in a manner the most positive, that the Basques are not conspiring in favour of either Don Carlos or his son; it is true they are dissatisfied, and may revolt against the Government, but be assured their banner will be, "Our privileges or death." This information I have received from persons on whose authority I can place implicit reliance. Much has been said about a loan, which the Government was on the point of contracting, for the purpose of keeping up a large standing army. There is little doubt that Narvaez is desirous of being at the head of an imposing force, and that the Minister of Finance would be glad to get money at any sacrifice; but the funds cannot be obtained. Many persons have been appealed to, but all have refused. As a last effort, and in the hope of getting English or French capitalists to loosen their purse strings, the Spanish Government has appointed M. Lafitte their financial agent in Paris. I trust none of my countrymen will have the folly to advance a farthing to the bankrupt Government of Madrid, or dabble in any way in their funds.

Martinez de la Rosa has reached Paris, and has been in daily conference with Christina and M. Guizot; he receives £6000 a year as Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries! Don Juan de la Concha goes as Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium, and Don Garcia Villalta as Chargé d'Affaires to Greece. Ametier, having signed the capitulation of Fort Figueras with Baron de Meer, has quitted Catalonia, and reached Perpignan on the 14th. I believe I am correctly informed in stating that the celebrated General Prim is a German, born in Tangermunde on the Elbe. He was a sergeant-major in the army, and deserted from the garrison of Potsdam.

GERMANY.

A rumour was current in Vienna on the 15th, that Count Appony, the Austrian Ambassador to the French Court, was about to be replaced by Prince Schwarzenberg, and that the Count was to be named to one of the most eminent posts. In the diplomatic circles it was generally believed that Prince Metternich was on the point of retiring from public life. M. Sprenger had been sent to Paris to examine M. Jouffroy's new railroad. A letter from Stuttgart of the 17th gives an account of an accident which occurred to the King the previous day. Driving along the banks of the Neckar, the horses took fright and rushed towards the river, and in all probability would have plunged into it, had not the son of a butcher stopped them. The King of Württemberg alighted from his carriage, and made the man a present of 100 ducats, about £50, and ordered him to call at the palace the next day.

SWITZERLAND.

Tranquillity is once more restored to the Cantons, the long-pending religious question having been satisfactorily arranged. Count Reinhard, the French Chargé d'Affaires, reached Lucerne on the 16th; he was the bearer of a note from M. Guizot to the Federal President, requesting, in the event of the Duke of Bordeaux visiting Switzerland, he might only be received as a private nobleman.

FRANCE.

The debate on the address continues in the Chamber of Deputies. I am sorry to say that in a discussion yesterday, M. Guizot showed much weakness, and a great desire to keep his place, even at the sacrifice of his opinions. The subject was this: in the speech from the Crown—beyond all doubt the work of M. Guizot—a paragraph stated "that the best understanding existed between the Courts of England and France." The answer to the address somewhat modified this part of the paragraph, by saying, "that the best understanding exists on the Spanish and Greek questions." A M. Billault, one of the chiefs of the Opposition, proposed an amendment, which was debated yesterday. M. Thiers made a long speech against England's cordiality. He was followed by M. Dupin, a Conservative, and legal adviser to Louis Philippe, who declared that he did not believe in a good understanding with England; it was probable that the two Governments might understand each other, but the people certainly did not; and that if the address went any further, he would vote for the amendment. The Ministers became alarmed, and M. de St. Marc-Girardin, the reporter and author of the address, immediately satisfied M. Dupin, by assuring him that the intention was only "that a good understanding existed as regarded Spain and Greece." M. Guizot, after hesitating, professed to be of the same opinion as M. Dupin; and thus, having thrown overboard the opinion solemnly set forth in the King's speech, the amendment was rejected. Another such a victory, and M. Guizot must retire from office.

Letters were received yesterday from Goritz on the 15th. The Duke d'Angoulême was fast recovering from his late serious indisposition.

We are barren of news since my last; whether owing to the bad weather, or the Chamber of Deputies, the fact is, Paris is dull, very dull—few parties, the balls badly attended. I hate scandal, and yet I cannot help noticing a report that at a ball given by Lord Cowley a few evenings back, a celebrated Duchess and Viscountess, both ultra-legitimists, insulted the portrait of Queen Victoria—one of them called her "a forward grisette." Lady Cowley acted with becoming dignity on the occasion, and the offence will not be repeated.

The lion of the day is the new Turkish Ambassador, Reschid Pacha. I understand he is to be presented to Louis Philippe this afternoon. His state carriages—extremely handsome—were visited yesterday by a great number of our fashionable.

The Strasbourg and Balse railroad is in a most prosperous state; during the month of December the receipts were 155,857f. 57c., rather more than £6,200.

The Lyons Railway Company is constituted—one-third of the capital has been raised in England, one-third in Paris, and one-third in the towns through which the line passes.

Mr. Watt, a son of the eminent engineer, has presented to the Academy of Sciences a marble bust of his father, by Chantrey.

A discovery of some interest has been made by Count Anatole de Jerigni; on examining some old family papers he found several original letters from Voltaire to Madame de Mevrière, who translated Hume's "History of England," into French.

Grisi took her benefit last night at the Italian Opera. The house was crowded with the *élite* of Paris. The opera given was "Otello," in which appeared Mario, Salvi, Ronconi, Lablache, and Grisi. The Grand Opera is decidedly falling off. M. Leon Pellet, as I expected, has returned from Italy without a tenor, and consequently Meyerbeer's "Prophet" is adjourned *sine die*. By-the-by, the opera Meyerbeer is writing for the opening of the Berlin theatre is only in one act.

Auber's new opera, the libretto by Scribe, was read in the Foyer of the Opera Comique on Wednesday. Report speaks highly favourable of it, and it is expected that it will surpass "Fra Diavolo," being in the same style. The principal characters have been confided to Miss Lavoye, and Messrs. Roger and Gard. Adam's "Cagliostro" will be brought out the beginning of next month.

We had two brilliant soirées last week, one given by Madame Aguado, at which were present all our first-rate musical talent. Miss Brambilla sang a duet from "Tancredi" with Corelli. Salvi sang a romance, and the other soirées was that of the Duchess de Galliera. Here, again, Miss Brambilla was the delight of the evening; after singing a ballad from "Maria de Rohan," the applause lasted for several minutes: this *artiste* is decidedly *à-la-mode* this season. Grisi, Lablache, and Salvi gave the dramatic trio from "Anna Bolena." Grisi produced a great sensation in the air from "Puritans."

Dreyschok is expected next week in Paris, from Brussels. The Carnival at Milan is very gay. Fanny Elssler and Lucile Grahn are the great attractions at the Scala.

The Vienna Italian Opera is likely to be very splendid. The director has already engaged La Tadolini, Garcia, Viardot, Ronconi, Varesi, Rovere, Alboni, Ivanoff, Ferretti, Gardoni, and Marini.

"La Luisaetta" is being nightly played at the theatre Nuovo at Naples. The pieces most in vogue in Italy are "Fedantaza," "Corsi," "Maria d'Inghilterra," and "Medea."

The "Grenouilles" of Aristophane has been put to music, and will shortly be presented in Berlin.

DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

"PROCLAMATION.—We, Charles, by the Grace of God, Sovereign Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, &c., do hereby declare as follows:—It has come to our knowledge that the present revolutionary government of Brunswick is endeavouring to persuade the European Powers, and their subjects at large, that we do not from time to time, and on all given occasions, solemnly protest against the present unlawful state of things in our Duchy of Brunswick. We, therefore, hereby positively deny such pretence, and say that we have never let any lapse of time or any occasion pass without most solemnly vindicating our legitimate rights of our Sovereign Duchy and private fortune. That we last publicly did so by proclamation, dated London, the 1st day of May, 1840; and now again repeat it, and hereby protest most solemnly against the present unlawful state of things in our Duchy of Brunswick, which we will never recognise or countenance in any manner by reason of those rights secured to us by the treaty of Peace at Vienna, and guaranteed by all the powers of Europe. And that we never have abdicated, and never shall abdicate, our hereditary legitimate rights to the sovereignty of our Duchy of Brunswick, so recently recognised by every Government in Europe. In proof of which, we have herewith set our hand and large state seal, at London, this first day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord 1844, and of our reign the twenty-ninth.

PORTUGAL.

No business of any consequence has been transacted in the Chambers since their opening. The Peers have been occupied in discussing the answer to the discourse from the Throne; the Deputies, with the usual preparatory ceremonies, which, according to custom, will take up another week or two previous to any legislative affairs being entered into. Senor Silva Sanches moved that all the documents, notes, and official communications relative to the negotiation of the commercial convention with Great Britain, should be laid on the table, which motion was carried unanimously.

Complaints against the Ministers, and petitions to the Throne for their dismissal, continue to pour in from all quarters, but little or no notice appears to be taken of them. On Friday last, the fact of a fire having broken out in the

convent of Xabregas, was announced to the capital by the tolling of the bells of the churches. This fine edifice, a short distance from Lisbon, had been converted into a manufactory of cotton goods, belonging to the Company Lisbonense. It appears that, from the alarm having been given in time, the flames were got under; not, however, until nearly all the looms were consumed, together with a large quantity of manufactured goods.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 8th, in a German journal, mentions a report that the Russian government has addressed remonstrances to the Porte, relative to the treaty of the Dardanelles. The Russian Government complains that foreign vessels, laden with arms and ammunition, are allowed to pass, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—Sir Baldwin Walker was last Saturday unceremoniously dismissed from his employment in the Turkish navy. Two officers came to his residence at Therapia, and demanded from him the decoration which he wore, as distinctive of his rank. With this *civil* request Sir Baldwin declined to comply, stating that he held a patent from the Sultan, in virtue of which his rank was, with the decoration attached to it, made hereditary in his family. For the present, therefore, he positively refused to give up his decoration, and will, in all probability, seek an interview from the Sultan, in order to learn from his Highness's own lips whether he has sanctioned an affront not only offensive to him personally, but derogatory to the dignity of the Government which has sent him here. His services were originally sought for by the Porte, which addressed itself on the occasion to the British Government, and it was considered at the time a proof of great kindness and condescension on the part of the latter to allow so skilful and meritorious an officer to leave the British for the Turkish navy. Much of the odium of this affair, no doubt, rests with Halli, the Captain Pacha, though his malignity has been converted by Riza Pacha, now the *de facto* Sovereign of this country, into a means of annoyance and insult to the British Government.

GREECE.

General Colocotroni, who had been, it may be remembered, sent from Greece, upon suspicion of an attempt to bring about a counter-revolution, and who had increased the public excitement against him by going to Munich, instead of to Naples, is returned to Athens from his short exile. The feeling against him appears to have subsided, for his return has been unnoticed.

It was understood, at the date of our last advices, that the labours of the committee appointed to draw up the constitution were terminated, and that their report would be submitted to the National Assembly on the 8th inst. The question which has been most warmly discussed is the proposal to give the King the power of naming the members of the upper house for life, and there was little doubt that it would be met by a most violent opposition in the Assembly. It is known that the Governments of England and France are desirous that such a measure should be adopted, and Sir Edmund Lyons is employing all his influence, in concert with M. Piscatory, the Minister of France, in furtherance of this object. Indeed so little secrecy is observed on this head, that Lord Aberdeen's diplomatic note to Sir Edmund Lyons, in which full instructions are given, has been published in the *Gazette d'Augsburg* of the 10th inst.

LITERATURE.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING OF SENTIMENT AND MIRTH.

Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, London. The great objection which prevailed against the *Annals* after their first year's rage had passed away was that they could boast of more beauty than sterling reputation, an extremely fascinating outward appearance and a decidedly meretricious interior. They were surpassingly splendid to behold studiously placed amongst other trifles on the rosewood table or curiously enlaid cabinet in the drawing-room, or scattered with graceful negligence on the rich satin *fautouil* of my lady's boudoir; but to take them up and hold converse with them for a very few minutes, was to lay them down again. The work before us seems this year at least not to "stand by its order," but to have made a successful effort to emancipate itself from the general "namby-pambyism" of the class of periodicals to which it belongs. It has not only had new blood infused into it; but that of a very good and gentle description. We must not be understood in making these preliminary observations as underrating such contributors as the editor, Mr. Leitch Ritchie, or Miss Camilla Toulmin, both of whom enjoy in a high degree the friendly regard of the *clientele* of the "Friendship's Offering," and appear in more than one place in its present volume before us. The former is light and graceful in his composition, and the latter equally so, in addition to which she displays a genuine delicacy of thought, and an unobtrusive yet wholesome moral vein, which are as wholesome as they are rare and delightful. This view of her writings will be found particularly borne out in her prose sketch entitled "The Secret," one of the best contributions to the "Friendship's Offering," 1844.

"The Well of St. Keyne," by Miss Anna Savage, gave the young bride power over her husband for life if she could only drink of its magic wave before the gentleman. In this instance the lady succeeds, as, indeed, "the gentle sex" generally do when they wish it, and "set about it in earnest." The story is very agreeably told in numbers of sweetest cadence, and some of them as fresh and smooth as the limpid waters themselves. She thus winds up her pretty tale:—

Nor is, they say, that crystal well a legendary dream,
For such there be of virtue rare beyond the Tamar's stream;
The man who boldly boasts his power, knows not how soon 'tis o'er,
But hastes to drink of freedom's draught—some Margaret drank before!

And when he thinks, most proud and free, he has dominion shown,
He dreams not who has stolen the spell and made the charm her own;
Yea kingdoms fall and tottering thrones are from their stations hurled,
But woman's wit and woman's will supreme still rule the world.*

IMPROMPTU LINES ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF MOZART, THE 27TH JANUARY.

Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, &c.

HORAT:

On such a day as this, long years ago,
(Some scores of years,) did Music's self bestow
A gift on Man to charm his head and heart—
A gift! what was it? 'Twas DIVINE MOZART!
Death and Oblivion envied him the treasure,
The mine of countless, constant, endless pleasure
That present skill and future yet should find
In the recesses of his tuneful mind.

And said condoling: this is one more name
That we've been robb'd of by ETERNAL FAME!

W.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

I never saw a critter that had good action that was a bad beast.

SAM SLICK.

Such was the opinion of the philosophic clockmaker of Slickville, and being inclined to a similar theory, we took recent occasion to apply it to the reader's behoof—with a hope that the attempt might not be altogether without administering to his amusement withal. For months past, as in duty bound, we have duly reported the state of the market for live horseflesh at Tattersall's, a commodity dealt in both wholesale and retail, by chapmen who know nothing of it, save by rumour. That at least the small customers might know what they are buying, we set ourselves about gleaming information wherewith to supply their wants. The principal parcels in the great mart for speculation at Hyde Park Corner are the Derby lots, and leading favourites; to kill the greatest number of these with one stone, or rather, to "bag" the largest share possible with one *coup d'œil*, we set forth rejoicing for Newmarket on Monday last. A season without parallel in men's memories, has, of course, had its effect in the training stables. Many of the trainers in and around the metropolis of the turf, have been doing regular work since Christmas; and sweats and gallops are the order of the day. But, apropos of order, we will begin at the beginning, taking our classification from the precedence awarded at Tattersall's.

The leading Derby favourite—certainly the nomination for that event backed for the most money—is Rattan, trained by Rogers, whose stable is one of the strongest in the town, numbering at least thirty horses, all going, and going well; indeed, there was not a cough current in the whole neighbourhood. Rattan is what would be called leggy—he is a chesnut, with two white heels; stands over a great deal of ground; looks full of speed, but deficient in substance. His action is good, but he is far from flippant in his walk—the peculiarity, however, of the Queen of Trumps, the best mare, or thereabouts, this generation has seen. He is as well as he can be, but he is not our fancy: he is not "a bad beast," but it is not every good one can live half way over the Derby course. Next to Rattan, in the Newmarket division, we come to Colonel Peel's "lot." This consists of Zenobia, Orlando, and Ionian; the two last only regarded as their Derby nags. The filly is a splendid goer, and a racer all over, to the eye; indeed his performances were about the best of the past season. They say Orlando has been tried to beat her, giving half a stone; if so, Diana forbid we should lay 25 to 1 against him for Epsom. Orlando is

* Les femmes peuvent tout parceque elles gouvernent: ceux qui gouvernent tout.

a very short necked horse, bay, with two white heels and a white nose, with prime legs and feet. Ionian is too compact a nag for our taste; his stride is short, and his going mean. The pair are as sound as steel, and, come what may, will be a match for Cooper's strong system of training: we wish his gallant master better luck than we dare hope for him. Lord Exeter's lot has found a few friends at 22 to 1—it consists of five, the noble Marquis's team amounting to thirty-five in active work. Anterior (the Marinella colt) is the best thought of; we did not see him, as he was not one of the string out on the morning of our visit to the heath. The most racing-like item of this team was Phlegon—that, as the Lucetta colt, made a sensation for the last Leger. As usual he had his wipers on; over the Flat he will be a dangerous antagonist yet. There are several other "strings" out on both sides of the town: Boyce's, with some nice nags of the Dukes of Portland and Rutland and others; Fisher's, with Lawyer Ford's rare collection of young ones—not forgetting Poison, who will physic some of her foes this season, as she did the last; and last, not least, an Oaks filly of Lord Stradbroke's, by Plenipo, out of Monpessa, that should not be overlooked by those who like a "fancy" at the long odds. There were 220 horses in training altogether at Newmarket; among them some of the finest stock seen in those parts for many a year.

With this, how stands the betting?—Scott's lot has friends at less than 6 to 1—some have even taken a point less. The Ugly Buck and Rattan are at 7 to 1 each, the former having the call on Monday; and then, Loadstone at 16 to 1, Leander at 20 to 1, and Cockamaroo at the same figure, were all the rage. Running Rein, in consequence of the eager patronage of one admirer, jumped on Monday to 25 to 1, while Tauld Squire, said to be a roarer, or getting that way, was also improving in the odds! What's to be of Scott's horse?—Shall we guess? Voltri: between this and the 22nd of May, for a trifle, will the reader say done first? The other Derby horses remain as they were. People were anxious to be doing (doing?) in the Chester Cup. We shall speak of that affair presently.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Letters from Odessa, of the 28th ult., state that the Black Sea had receded to the distance of half a verst from the shore, leaving a number of vessels aground. Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Ragusa in the evening of the 24th and in the morning of the 25th.

A prosecution against no less than nine individuals, one of them a public officer, for smuggling large quantities of tobacco, and defrauding the revenue to a very great amount, has been set down for trial for the first week in February, in the Court of Exchequer. The principal witnesses are old smugglers who formed part of the gang.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Henry Melville preached his farewell sermon at Camberwell. The spacious place of worship was densely crowded, and hundreds were compelled to retire, unable to obtain admission within its doors.

The Rev. W. Gore has been appointed Chaplain to Harfleur, for the use of sailors and other English residents.

From a return made to the visiting justices of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, it appears that out of 1,094 prisoners confined in that prison on the 13th instant, viz.:—834 males, and 260 females, it was ascertained that nine females only could read and write well, with a knowledge of other languages and arithmetic; 92 males and 25 females could read and write well, with arithmetic; 258 males, and 60 females, could read and write a little; 274 males, and 105 females, could only read a little; and 200 males, and 70 females, could neither read nor write at all.

The subject of a weekly half-holiday for the clerks and others employed in mercantile establishments, is attracting some attention in the City, and there is a probability of its being taken up in the right spirit. Several influential brokers in Mining-lane have signified their approbation of the indulgence, and are agreeable to the closing of business at an early hour on Saturday, though a few firms have not yet come into these views.

The French Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland has delivered a note to the President of the Federal Union, in which he requests that no public honours may be accorded to the Duke of Bordeaux, in case of his arrival in Switzerland, because of late he has conducted himself as a real pretender to the throne of France.

The number of sudden deaths that have recently occurred at the east end of the metropolis lately is truly appalling. Scarcely a day passes without an occurrence of this kind. Within the space of fifteen days no less than thirty-seven cases have been brought under the notice of the authorities.

The Barcelona journals of the 14th inst. publish addresses of the provincial deputations and Ayuntamiento of that city to Queen Christina, entreating her Majesty to visit Barcelona on her way back to Madrid.

The *Journal of Havre* says that Admiral Hamelin is to replace M. Dupetit Thouars in the command of the French naval force in the Pacific. It adds that the latter has been suspended at the request of the British government.

On Monday and Tuesday the recently boxed-up statue of the hero of the Nile, in Trafalgar-square, was uncovered, so that his head and shoulders were visible. It is to be hoped the column will now soon be completed, as the grand terrace, steps, and level part of the centre of the square, appear to be ready to be thrown open to the public; and it will be a great relief when the unsightly hoarding, that has so long disfigured this part of the metropolis, is at length removed.

On the evening of the 18th instant, one of the horses running in the mail coach, between Lancaster and Kirby Stephen, in Westmoreland, dropped down dead on the road, which caused much alarm among the passengers, none of whom were materially injured, although the pole was shattered to pieces. The mail, in consequence, lost much time.

On Tuesday last a sumptuous banquet was given to the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Recorder, and other gentlemen connected with the city of London, by the Stationers' Company, at their hall in Ludgate-street.

The Bishop of Lichfield will consecrate the new church at Fore-bridge, Staffordshire, on Thursday next. The interior is fitted up with open stalls of English oak, and will furnish about 600 seats, 300 of which will be free for the poor.

James Matheson, Esq., of Achany, M.P., has purchased from the family of Seathorn the princely property of the Lewis, one of the largest islands in the Hebrides, with a population of about 15,000, and included in the county of Ross. The purchase-money was £190,000.

Such is the peaceable state of Carmarthenshire at present, that the magistrates have deemed it advisable to dispense with the aid of the London Police, and they are to be removed to the metropolis as speedily as possible; thirty-three left Carmarthen for London on Tuesday.

His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada, has become a life member of the British and Foreign Institute, and transmitted one hundred pounds as a donation towards its library.

A Radical body called the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union have concluded to hold a meeting in London immediately at the opening of Parliament. The principal object is to support Mr. Sharman Crawford in seeking redress of grievances by moving amendments on Supply motions.

The Board of Customs have issued directions that cigars be in future allowed to be exported to the Isle of Man, under licence, in packages of one hundred pounds net weight and upwards, and that the terms of the licence be altered accordingly. The minimum quantity was formerly three hundred weight. The Commissioners of Customs have been also authorized to permit the exportation of soap from Ireland to England in packages of 10 lb weight and upwards.

The Rev. J. Brogden has been committed for trial at the next Hertfordshire assizes, for shooting the policeman, as recorded in our last.

It appears that a nephew of Sir Howard Douglas, M.P., is a candidate for the situation of head constable of the borough of Liverpool, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Whitty.

Upwards of seven hundred tenant farmers of the southern division of the county of Derby have called a meeting to be held at the King's Head Inn, to determine upon the propriety of forming an Agricultural Protection Society.

It is stated that Dr. Phelan, late Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, has been appointed Governor of the House of Industry in Dublin.

Mr. Wakley, glass-merchant, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and brother to Mr. Wakley, M.P., Coroner for West Middlesex, has been appointed official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy for Newcastle. The appointment is one of considerable value.

On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India-house for the election of a Director in the room of William Stanley Clarke, Esq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election had fallen on Major James Oliphant.

An eccentric gentleman, named Swiney (said to be the son of the late Admiral Swiney), died on Sunday last, at Camden Town, having purposely abstained from food for several weeks. He provides in his will for his coffin to be covered with bright yellow cloth, the pall and the cloaks of the mourners to be of the same material and colour. Three girls of tender age, to be chosen by the chief executor, he willed should precede, clad in white, his coffin, leaving to each a legacy of £20, and a sum of similar amount to buy funeral dresses for all three.

It appears that Lady Cowley intends to have comedies played this winter at the British Embassy. The performances are to consist of French and English dramas.

The son of Mr. Watt, the great engineer, has just presented to the Académie des Sciences at Paris a marble bust of his father, by Chantrey.

By a Parliamentary paper of last session, it appears that from the year 1826, to 1842 there was registered no fewer than 957 private banks and 985 joint-stock banks. From 1841 to 1842 the number of the former was 311, and of the latter 118. The Yorkshire District Bank had, in January, 1842, 1000 partners, and the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank 1113, the largest number at the period mentioned.

The *Hue and Cry* offers a reward of £300 for the detection of the perpetrators of an incendiary fire on the farm of Mr. John Rowell, of Bilsby, near Alford, Lincolnshire, on Monday morning.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—We have received about an average time-of-year supply of parcels found buyers at full quotations; but in other kinds exceedingly little was doing. The transactions in foreign wheat were wholly retail at previous rates. The supply of barley was not large. Superfine malted barley was quite as dear; but grinding and distilling sorts had a downward tendency. The quantity of malt on show was small, yet the transactions in it were trifling at late rates. There was a large supply of Irish oats on offer, which kept the market in a dull state, yet prices were not lower. Other grain as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4390; barley, 5050; oats, 4850 quarters. Irish: Barley, 2910; oats, 33,430 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1920; barley, 1680 quarters. Flour, 5080 sacks. Malt, 7670 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 58s; ditto white, 54s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 53s; ditto white, 48s to 58s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 29s to 32s; distilling ditto, 26s to 31s; malted barley, 33s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 31s to 33s; white, 28s to 26s; boliers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 23 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 47s to 62s; Banting, red, 48s to 59s; white, 52s to 62s. In Bond.—Barley, 18s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s, per quarter. All kinds of seeds, notwithstanding only a small quantity has been on show, have met a slow inquiry, at barely late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 35s; hempseed, 29s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 42s 6d per last of ten quarts; Lined cakes, English, 45s to 46 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s 5s to 45 10s per ton, canted, 5s quarter. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 8½d to 8d 4½d loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s 8d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 31s 7d; beans 29s 6d; peas, 30s 3d.

The Six Weeks Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 50s 6d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 31s 2d; beans, 30s 2d; peas, 31s 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d. The public sales of this article, held since our last, the attendance of the trade has been large; hence the biddings have ruled brisk, and prices have again had an upward tendency.

Sugar.—The market, for all descriptions of sugar, continues in a very quiet state. Still, about an average amount of business has been transacted, at about previous rates.

Coffee.—Mocha qualities have been in somewhat improved request, at a trifling advance in prices. All other kinds of coffee go off slowly, at unaltered figures.

Rice.—Very few transactions have been reported in this article, which remains at late value.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in increased demand, at an advance of 1s per cwt. In foreign butter, improvement cannot be noticed. Bacon is quite as dear, but in other kinds of provisions exceedingly little is doing.

Wool.—Public sales of about 8000 packages are advertised to take place the first week in February. By private contract little is doing, yet the prices are maintained.

Potatoes.—Nearly 2200 tons of potatoes have arrived in the Pool this week. The demand is on the whole dull, at prices varying from 4s to 4s 6d per ton.

Coal.—Carr's Hartley, 16s; Holywell Main, 16s 6d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Old Tanfield, 14s 6d; West Wylam, 16s 6d; Lambton, 20s 3d; Caradoc, 20s; Cassop, 20s; Devonshire, 17s 6d.

Hops.—The supply of new hops on show is still scanty, while a large business has been again transacted in those descriptions, and Weald of Kent and Sussex qualities have advanced fully 2s. per cwt.; the value of other kinds being firmly supported. Old hops command a brisk sale, at an improvement in value of from 2s to 4s per cwt. Weald of Kent pockets, 48s 4s to 48 16s; Mid Kent, 46s 12s to 49 10s; East Kent, 46s 12s to 49; ditto, Choice, 49 10s to 49 11s; Sussex, 46s to 49 12s; Farnham, 48s 15s to 49 11s; Mid Kent bags, 48 12s to 49 10s.

Smithfield.—Although our market, this morning, was very scantily supplied with beasts, the demand for such as were offered was not less than on Monday, but the value of other kinds suffered at prices of 9d per lb. The number of sheep was comparatively small, yet the mutton trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices. In calves only a moderate business was doing, but previous rates were supported. Pigs were in fair average supply, and steady demand, at late rates. Milch cows sold slowly at 46s to 49 5s each. Per Silbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 3d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 0d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 20s to 30s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 24s each. Beasts, 45s; cows, 13s; sheep, 21s; calves, 14s; pigs, 34s.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supply of each kind of meat on sale to-day being large, the demand was heavy, on the following terms:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; muddling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 2s 3d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; muddling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 4d 0d to 5s 0d; small pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; per Silbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HESBART.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

At the commencement of no previous year, in the memory of man, has the commerce of this country ever been in a more sound and healthy state than it is at the present moment. Very large shipments of manufactory goods, of all descriptions, to our colonies and Indian possessions, and to all foreign nations, and their value so far exceeds that of our foreign imports, that the balance of this trade continues to be remitted to our merchants and manufacturers in the precious metals. This influx of silver and gold has been the chief cause of the immense amount of money now in this country unemployed, and the transactions of this week on the English Stock Exchange have been again very considerably influenced by these circumstances. Bank of England Stock has been in great demand, and during the last two weeks has advanced from 182 to 195. In the Stock of the East India Company also a large improvement has been effected, and it has risen from 104 to 109. The shares of the Union Bank of London have risen from 104 to 109, and few proprietors avail themselves of the fact to dispose of their property in this flourishing association. In the Consols large sums of money continue to be invested, whilst, for the time account, the Bears feel not the slightest inclination to speculate extensively. At a time when 1½ per cent. per annum is the rate of discount on approved bills of exchange, and when for sinking it for a quarter of a century on mortgage, 3 per cent. is the extreme interest to be obtained, it is little wonderful that the idea should gain ground, that the Consols will speedily advance to 100, and that the 3½ per cent. will, during the next session of Parliament, be reduced at par to a stock bearing a lower rate of interest.

In the prices of the shares, also, of the leading railway and mining associations, the pressure of money has produced favourable consequences since our last publication. When all of them are advancing in value, it is needless for us to do anything beyond referring our readers to our quotations; although, at the same time, it may not be improper to direct their attention to the London and Birmingham, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Grand Junction and Great Western, in all of which the improvement has been very considerable. On the Foreign Stock Exchange the same cause is producing a similar effect, for higher prices have been obtained, and much business has been done in all descriptions of foreign securities, with a strong appearance of a still further advance in them.

BANKING FUNDS.—Bank Stock, 193½ to 194½; 3 per Cent. Reduced, 98; 3 per Cent. Consols, 97½; 4½ per Cent. Consols, 97½; 5 per Cent. Consols, 101½ to 102½; Long Annuities, 12 13½ to 13½; India Stock, 277 to 278; India Bonds, 82s, premium. South Sea Stock, 96; Rakecheyer Ellis, 68s, premium; Union Bank of London, 104½ to 11; London Joint Stock Bank, 122; Australasia Bank, 45 to 46; Consols for the Settlement, 97½; Colonial Bank, 11.

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Belgian Bonds, 105½ to 106; Brazilian New, 78½; Buenos Ayres, 30½ to 31; Chilean, 104½; Colombian ex Venezuela, 12½; Venezuela, 78½ to 80; Mexico, 183½ to 184½; Peruvian, 32½; Portuguese, 74½ to 75; Portuguese Converted, 74½ to 75; Spanish, 28½; Spanish Three, 31½; Dutch 2½ per Cent. 55½; Dutch Five, 106½ to 107½; Danish Bond, 87½; Austrian, 115; Russian, 116; Nepolian, 105 to 106; Greek, ex the Consols, 33 to 34.

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 58 to 60; Birmingham and Gloucester, 65; Bristol and Exeter, 66½ to 67; Eastern Counties, 11½, new 12; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 54½ to 59 to 60; Great North of England, 87 to 88; Great Western, 110; Hull and Selby, 60; Liverpool and Manchester, half shares, 108; London and Brighton, 43½ to 44; London and Blackwall, 65; London and Birmingham Stock, 245 to 247; London and Greenwich, 54 to 60; London and South Western, 75½ to 76; London and Croydon, 15½; Manchester and Leeds, 108 to 110; Manchester and Birmingham, 38½; Midland Counties, 89½; Newcastle and Darlington, 29; Northern and Eastern, 54½; Paris and Orleans, 33½; Paris and Rouen, 52½; South Eastern and Dover, 36 to 37; Norwich and Yarmouth, 17; York and North Midland, new shares, 55 to 56, old shares, 122 to 123; York and North Midland, Scarborough branch, 18½; North Midland, 94; Grand Junction, 235.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. FRANCE, now or late of Manchester, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPT.—F. B. COURTNEY, of 42, Great Marlborough-street, bookseller.—F. SHAW, of 60, London Wall, City, builder.—W. EMMINS, of 23, Montpelier-row, Brompton, builder.—C. WILLIAMSON, of 17, Regent-street, hosier.—K. MARYON, of Chigwell, Essex, blacksmith.—H. CLEVEY, of Hettendon, Essex, and late of 31, Edgware-road, Marylebone, cowkeeper.—T. PARK, of Liverpool, plumber.—J. ROBINSON, late of Nottingham, but now of Ald, Nottinghamshire, wharfinger.—C. S. JACKSON, of Leeds cloth merchant.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 24.—1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. R. A. Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkes.—3d: Lieut. J. B. Hawkes to be Lieutenant, vice Moore; Cornet T. Penton to be Lieutenant, vice Montgomery; G. W. K. Bruce to be Cornet, vice Penton.—7th Foot: Capt. J. Lord Elphinstone to be Captain, vice C. Paget; Lieut. Hon. W. Pakenham to be Captain, vice Lord Elphinstone.—10th: Assist.-Surge J. Macbeth, M.D. to be Assist.-Surge, vice Tongue.—18th: Lieutenant J. W. Graves to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Legent; Ensign F. Lillie to be Lieutenant, vice Venour; R. Doran to be Ensign, vice Lillie.—21st: Assist.-Surge C. Hart, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Laing.—34th: Lieut. J. Simpson to be Captain, vice Duff; Ensign W. L. Talbot to be Lieutenant, vice Simpson; W. Warry to be Ensign, vice Talbot.—40th: C. Roberts to be Ensign, vice Woodward.—45th: R. P. Johnston to be Ensign, vice Pitt.—50th: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Lowe, K.C.B.—61st: Major-Gen. Sir J. Dickson, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir J. Gardiner, K.C.B.—Capt. E. Butler to be Captain, vice R. Gloster; Lieut. F. J. Stephens to be Captain, vice Buller; Ensign W. E. Deacon to be Lieutenant, vice Stephens; W. S. Greadhead to be Ensign, vice Deacon.—63rd: Capt. T. Hamilton to be Captain, vice J. Foulston; Lieut. T. Harris to be Captain, vice Hamilton.—Ensign R. P. Ford to be Lieutenant, vice Harris; G. Woodvatt to be Ensign, vice Ford.—78th: J. W. Preston to be Ensign, vice Grant.—78th: Asst.-Surge D. R. McKinnon to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mitchell.—97th: Asst.-Surge W. Braybrooke to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wardrop.

COY. RIDE REGIMENT.—Major S. Braybrooke to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Anderson; Brevet-Major G. A. Tranchell to be Major, vice Braybrooke; Lieut. C. Warburton to be Captain, vice Tranchell; Second-Lieut. W. Werge to be First-Lieutenant, vice Warburton; P. A. Waller to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Werge.

BREVET.—Capt. T. Hamilton to be Major in the army; Capt. J. P. Ripley to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

BANKRUPT.—R. TEBAY, plumber, Winchester.—M. BESWICK, wine-merchant, Norwich.—J. ROLFE, coal-merchant, Uxbridge.—W. EVANS, miller, Borthwen, Merionethshire.—J. RUSHTON, jun., livery-stablekeeper, Nottingham.—G. MORGAN, currier, Gloucester.—J. WILSON, linen manufacturer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—J. FOTHERGILL, sen., apothecary, Selby, Yorkshire.—H. HITCHIN, ironmonger, Halifax.

BIRTHS.

At Kent Cottage, Lee, the wife of B. B. Galbraith, Esq., of a still-born male child.—At Forest-house, Hartfield, the lady of Frederick Moore, Esq., late of the 2nd Queen's Royals, of a daughter, still-born.—At No. 1, Francis-terrace, Kentish-town, Mrs. Henry Rawlins, of a son.—At Newport, near Barnstaple, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, of a son.—At Camberwell, the wife of H. Gregory, Esq., of a son.—At Leytonstone-house, Essex, the lady of Edward N. Buxton, Esq., of a son.—At Notting-hill, Mrs. Egerton Hubbard, of a son.—At Naples, the lady of William Charles Grant, Esq., late of the King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.—At Benton-hall, Northumberland, Mrs. Mayhew of a son.—At Ormsay, Argylshire, the lady of Captain M'Neill, of Colonsay, of a daughter.—At Rochefort, France, the lady of William Henry Tennyson, Esq., of a daughter.—At Hastings, Mrs. Charles Burdell, jun., of a son.—At Weymouth, the lady of William Somerset, Esq., of a daughter.—At St. Leonard's-hill, Mrs. Harcourt, of a daughter.—At No. 3, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, Mrs. Edward White, of a son.—At St. Mary Abbott's-terrace, Kensington, Mrs. John Riggs, of a daughter.—At the Vicarage, Egham, Surrey, the lady of Rev. W. H. Biedermann, of a son, still-born.—At Upper Dulah hill, Brighton, the lady of C. B. Reele, Esq., of a son.—The lady of William Rollings, Esq., of Upper Tooting, of a daughter.—In Golden-square, the wife of John Mapleson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At South Hackney Church, Mr. Thomas Donaldson, of Sussex-place, Hyde Park-square, to Mary Anderson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Goo, Howe-street, Edinburgh.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Stirling, of Holme-hill, in the county of Perth Esq., to Christian, eldest daughter of the late David Erskine, Esq., of Elambarg, Bengal.—At St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, the Rev. W. H. Walker, B.D., rector of Hicking, Nottinghamshire, late Fellow and Bursar of Queen's College, to Catherine, third daughter of J. E. Wilson, Esq., of Benet-street.—At St. James's, Gaville-hill, John Joseph Schickel to Sarah, third daughter of the late Pierre Antoine Michell, Esq.—At Inkpen, Berks, John Stewart, Esq., of the Madras Army, to Anne, third daughter of John Butler Esq., of Kirby-hart, in the same county.—At St. Pancras Church, William Bateman, Esq., R.N., to Eliza Carr, second daughter of Wilkins G. Terry, Esq., late of the 1st Life Guards.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Mr. John Robinson, of Maiden-lane, Chesapeake, to Miss Emily Hornby, of Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge.—At the Protestant Church in Valparaiso in the presence of Henry Rouse, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, John C. Seale, Esq., to Josephine Rosario Bunter, eldest daughter of Grosvenor Bunter, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Navy.—At St. Luke's, Norwood, the Rev. James Trevelick, of Hornodon-on-the-Bill, Essex, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Simpson, Elm-grove, Norwood.—At Llanrhos, Carnarvonshire, Mr. John Edward Evans, of New Bond-street, London, youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Evans, to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Jones, Whitford, Shire.—At the parish church, at Barnes, Lord Abercromby, the eldest son of the late Viscount of Morton, to Helen, daughter of the late James Watson, Esq., of Saughton, in Mid-Lothian.—At Cox's Hotel, Jersey, Lieut. Lucy, only child of the late James Thompson, Esq., of Bogie, Fifeshire, to Robert Davidson, Esq., surgeon, Parliament-street, at St. Luke's, Norwood, Mr. Thomas German Reed, to Miss Priscilla Horton.—At Allerton-park, Yorkshire, the seat of the Right Hon. William Lord Stroucton, Richard Peter Carrington Smythe, Esq., Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 8th Regiment of Hussars, and eldest son of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, of Acton Burnell, in the county of Salop, Bart., to the Hon. Eleanor Mary Stroucton, daughter of the said William Lord Stroucton.—At the parish church, Carlisle, Dudley Parsons, Esq., second son of William Parsons, Esq., County Carlisle, and nephew to General Sir Dudley Hill, K.C.B., to Rebecca, third daughter of the late Jacob Mark, Esq., of Cork, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Godfrey, Bart., Kilcooleman Abbey, County Kerry, Ireland.—At Clifton, the Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, of Stamford Hall, Nottinghamshire, to Elizabeth Edith, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hawshaw, of Clifton.

DEATHS.

At Croydon, Surrey, the Rev. George Kingston, rector of Sydersterne and North Barnham, Norfolk.—Elizabeth, the wife of Peter Barlow, Esq., F.R.S., Woolwich.—At Cheltenham, Captain George Carnie, late of the 97th Regiment.—Mr. Thomas Gai of Oxford, Warwickshire, surgeon, formerly of Westbury, Wilts.—At the Grove, Hackney-fields, Eliza, widow of the late John Dibble Bowman, Esq., of Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields.—Mr. Francis Pinkney, of the Military Library, Charing-cross.—At Bordeaux, Mary Esther Isabella, eldest daughter of Nash Barton, Esq.—Captain John Howard Kyan, many years a brave officer in the East India Company's Bengal Cavalry.—George Comport, Esq., third son of the late Thomas Comport, Esq., of White-hall, Hon. Rochester.—At Gifford Lodge, Twickenham-green, Richard Ansell, Esq.—William Bennett, Esq., of Farrington House, Berks.—At the Platt House, Putney, Susanah, widow of the late Benjamin Bovill, Esq.—Ann, relict of Edward Hollinshead, Esq., of Newington-place, Kennington.—At St. Helen's, Jersey, Henry Stiel, Esq., son of the late William Stiel, Esq., of Home-park, Hampton Court.—At Haverfordwest, Pen-y-walton, Ann Maria, the beloved wife of Thomas Bolding, Esq.—At Alphonso, near Exeter, the Lady Catherine C. Parker.—At Gourock House, Renfrewshire, Margaret, relict of the late Charles Stuart Parker, Esq., of Fairlie.—At Bath, Alice, wife of James Whiting, Esq., of Duke-street, Westminster.—At Clapton, Ann, relict of Edward Austin, Esq.—At Weymouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Foulque.—At Dyrham Park near Bath, Mrs. Douglas.—At Mullord, near Christchurch, Hants, the Hon. Charles Robert St. John, youngest son of the late Viscount Boleyn.—At Brighton, John Leigh Penn, Esq.—At Liverpool, street, Edward Archibald Brown, Esq., of Glasgow.—Ensign John, son of Jacob Rook, Esq., of Brentford-butts, Middlesex.—At her residence, De Crensigny-street, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Mrs. Hannah Benson, relict of James Benson, Esq., of Upper Clapton.—At his residence, in Wilmut-street, Brunswick-square, Peter Coze, Esq.—At Rome, aged 18, Harvey Ferguson, the eldest surviving son of John Montgomery, Esq., of Benenden, county of Antrim.—At the residence of his uncle, Baron von Seckendorf, Obonenz, near Ansbach, Charles Henry von Lang, M.D., aged 35, eldest son of Dr. Lang, of Newmarket.—At Broughton Hall, Oxon, the Rev. William Colston, second son of the late Edward Francis Colston, Esq., of Fildes Hall, in the same county.—At Bath, Emma, second daughter of the late William Mitford, Esq., of Pitshill, Sussex.—At Cane End, Oxon, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Vandenberg, Esq., aged 65.—At South-grove, Peckham, the wife of Mr. L. Le Paige, in her 25th year.—At 2, Canning-place, Old-street, City-road, St. Luke's, Rhoda, the beloved wife of Mr. William Shackel, aged 51.—At Hastings, Richard Addison, Esq., solicitor, Mecklenburgh-square, London, in his 59th year.—Mrs. Sarah Herman, formerly of Calcutta, aged 60.—At Brighton, Emma, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Turner, of Walthamstow.—At his house, Southampton-place, New-road, Nichols, Esq., aged 50.—At Londonderry, after a short illness, deservedly regretted, Mrs. David Craig, of Foyle-street.

FUNERAL OF THE EX-KING OF HOLLAND.

The mortal remains of the late ex-King of Holland, who, our readers will remember, expired at Berlin on the 12th of December last, and a biographical notice of whom appeared in No. 86 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, were conveyed with great pomp overland to Hamburg. By order of the King

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE EX-KING OF HOLLAND.



1. A Squadron of Dragoons, which had escorted the hearse from Rotterdam.
2. Two Companies of the Delft National Guard, under command of a superior officer.
3. The Chamberlain Master of Ceremonies, followed by two Grooms, all three on horseback.
4. The Staff Officers of his Majesty, officiating as Assistant Masters of Ceremonies.
5. The Officers of the Household of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Orange, and his brothers, the Princes Alexander and Henry.
6. The Officers of the Household of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.
7. The Officers of the Household of his Majesty the King.
8. The Officers of the Household of his late Majesty, King William Frederick, Count of Nassau. All without swords, and in deep mourning, with long black crapes, two and two, the youngest foremost.

10. The King-at-Arms.
11. The Royal Standard, covered with crape, borne by a General Officer, Adjutant-Extraordinary to his Majesty, followed by two pages.
12. The Privy Councillor attached to the Cabinet of his late Majesty.
13. The Marshal of the Palace and Chamberlains of his deceased Majesty.
14. The Hearse, hung with black velvet, ornamented with silver trimmings, surmounted by eight white plumes, and drawn by eight black horses, with velvet coverings. Upon a cushion above the coffin were placed the crown and decorations of the deceased, Major-General Baron Van Omphal and Col. Van Spengler, Adjutants of his deceased Majesty, supporters of the Pall. On either side twelve Chamberlains, appointed to bear the body, assisted by a like number of subaltern officers of the line and the Delft Na-

15. The Staff Officers of his Majesty the King.
16. His Majesty the King and his brother Prince Frederick, the trains of the mourning mantles of each supported by two pages.
17. The Prince of Orange and his brothers, the Princes Alexander and Henry of the Netherlands (the King's sons), in mourning mantles, borne by pages. The Ordinary and Extraordinary Adjutant and Ordinance Officers of his Majesty and the Princes.
18. Four Chamberlains.
19. The Marshal of the Palace, and the Chamberlains in Ordinary of the Princes.
20. A Battalion of Grenadier Guards.
21. A Squadron of Dragoons.

F. SMYTH, sc.



WRECK OF "THE PREMIER."

TOTAL WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT "PREMIER."

(From a Correspondent.)

Intelligence has been received of the total wreck of the transport *Premier*, which sailed from Quebec for the West Indies on the 30th October last, with the head-quarter division of the Royals.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence is at all times attended with danger, from the intricacy of its channels, its numerous reefs and shoals, and from the sluggishness and uncertain variation of the compass; but these perils are greatly increased at the commencement of the winter, by the gales which frequently prevail at this season, the fogs and snow-storms, and strong currents, which, from being powerfully acted upon by the winds, are so irregular in their force, as well as their direction, as seldom to be calculated upon with accuracy. Innumerable accidents, accordingly, to the late fall-shipping, occur annually in this noble but dangerous river. Last year no less than nine vessels were lost between the 1st and 30th of November.

The total number of persons embarked in the *Premier* was about 350, including officers, men, women, and children, and the crew of the vessel.

We parted with the pilot off Green Island on the morning of the 3d Nov., the wind blowing fresh and squally from N.W., with occasional falls of snow. Towards evening the wind freshened to a gale. After passing the lighthouse on Bic Island, the course steered was E. by N., the master of the vessel intending to sight the lighthouse on Point des Monts, the northern boundary of the river's mouth: owing to the thickness of the weather, however, this land-mark was not made; and after running, as the captain supposed from the reckoning, within five miles of the Point, at midnight the ship's course was changed to E. S.; thus making, as it proved, an insufficient allowance for the force of the southerly current, which often sets, during strong northerly gales, towards the opposite shore, at the rate of five and six knots an hour.

At ten o'clock all on board (except the master and watch on deck) had retired to rest, and were buried in profound repose, and fancied security, when, about three hours after midnight, the ship suddenly struck the ground with

great violence. Several successive shocks quickly followed, and all was instantly a scene of confusion and dismay that can more easily be imagined than described. A heavy gale was blowing, with thick driving snow, the night intensely dark, the sea running mountain-high, and bursting in floods over the decks; the ship ploughed and laboured dreadfully—like some mighty animal struggling to free itself from the snares of the hunter—her bottom violently striking and grinding against the ground with a most frightful and indescribable sensation; while the shrieks of the women and children mingled with the howling of the wind.

Our actual position at this time could not be ascertained; and the three hours of total darkness that followed seemed a century of anxiety and deep suspense. Blue-lights were burned, and signal-guns fired, though with great difficulty, owing to the plunging of the gun under water; and to ease the ship, which was threatening momentarily to break up, the fore and main masts were cut away, and went over the side with a tremendous crash—providentially, without the occurrence of any accident, although the decks were crowded with people.

Day dawned at length, and we were cheered by the near vicinity of land. It was then ascertained that the ship had driven into a small sandy bay (where she lay in comparative security), but that reefs and masses of rocks lay above and below, and a tremendous surf rolled on the beach, which was at this time apparently no more than a quarter of a mile distant. Here, in the grey light, we discerned three or four fishermen's huts, and a few solitary individuals gazing at the wreck, but unable to render any assistance.

Our situation was still exceedingly critical, and indeed perilous. The ship was making water rapidly, and the hold filling so fast that it was feared the main deck, which was necessarily crowded with women, children, and soldiers, would ere long burst upwards: and as her back was apparently broken, and the sea still breaking incessantly over her, it was not known how soon she might go to pieces.

Several hours were lost, and all the boats but one disabled in fruitless attempts to effect a communication with the shore. The launch, in one of these attempts,



"THE PREMIER," AFTER THE WRECK.

was capsized in the foaming surf, and an officer of the regiment, Lieutenant Lyons, and three seamen, narrowly escaped a watery grave.

The long-boat, carrying a rope, at length reached the shore, the ship having drifted somewhat nearer, and the sea and tide having partially fallen; and, by means of the hawser, which was now stretched across, boats were hauled to and from the ship with comparative security. The women and children were first landed—an operation of considerable risk and difficulty, which occupied above three hours: the men and officers then followed, in small parties of ten and twelve, and by eight o'clock in the evening every soul was once more on terra firma.

For eight days we remained on this bleak and almost uninhabited coast, huddled together by fifties and hundreds, in the barns and huts of a few poor Canadian fishermen, whose hospitality and kindness were more than commensurate with their scanty means. The sufferings and privations of the unfortunate women and children during this period were very great, as well as of the soldiers, who, for the eight days, were incessantly soaked in the freezing water, in their arduous and unwearying exertions to recover property from the wreck; and whose general conduct throughout, steady discipline, and ready obedience to orders, were beyond all praise.

The scene of the shipwreck proved to be the south shore of the St. Lawrence, about three miles east of a bold rocky promontory called Cape Chats, and about three hundred below Quebec.

On the morning of the 11th November, the mail steamer *Unicorn*, sent to our assistance from Quebec, appeared most unexpectedly in the offing; the day providentially proved auspiciously fine and calm; all the boats that could be mustered were put in immediate requisition, and by five o'clock in the evening, all were again embarked but an officer and twenty men left behind as a guard for the stores and baggage that remained. At nine o'clock the following night, we reached Quebec; from whence our departure had lately been taken under circumstances so different; and where (unless marched overland to Halifax—700 miles) the regiment must now remain till the ensuing spring.

Quebec.

ROYAL.



ERUPTION OF MOUNA ROA, IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

In the *Auburn* (United States) *Journal* appears the following:—Extract from a letter from the Rev. Titus Coan, dated Hilo (Sandwich Islands), May 16, 1843:—God is not only working wonders in the moral and civil, but also in the physical world around us. You have heard of the great volcanic eruption near our station in 1840. Another scene, of a similar kind, has recently taken place about the same distance from us, but in a different direction, and directly in the rear of our station. On the 10th of January of the present year, just at the dawn of day, we discovered a rapid disengagement of liquid fire from near the summit of Mouna Roa, at an elevation of about 14,000 feet above the sea. This eruption increased from day to day for several weeks, pouring out vast floods of fiery lava, which spread down the side of the mountain, and flowed in broad rivers, throwing a terrific glare upon the heavens, and filling those lofty mountainous regions with a sheen of light. This spectacle continued till the molten flood had progressed 20 or 30 miles down the side of the mountain, and across a high plain which stretches between the bases of Mouna Roa and Mouna Kea. After many weeks, in company with Mr. Paris, the missionary for Kan—a

station south of Hilo—we penetrated through a deep forest, stretching between Hilo and the mountain, and reached the molten stream which we followed to the top of the mountain, and found its source in a vast crater, amidst eternal snow. Down the sides of the mountain the lava had now ceased to flow upon the surface; but it had formed for itself a subterranean duct, at the depth of 50 or 100 feet. This duct was vitrified, and down this fearful channel a river of fire was rushing at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, from the summit to the foot of the mountain. This subterranean stream we saw distinctly through several large apertures in the side of the mountain, while the burning flood rushed fearfully beneath our feet. Our visit was attended with peril and inconceivable fatigue, but we never regretted having made it, and we returned deeply affected with the majesty, the sublimity, the power, and the love of that God who "looketh on the earth and it trembleth, who touches the hills and they smoke; whose presence melts the hills, and whose look causes the mountains to flow down."

Mouna Roa is situated in Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands: it lies towards the south-west corner of the table-land, and

its summit is 13,175 feet above the sea. No eruption of this mountain has hitherto been recorded: the crater has a circumference of about six miles and a quarter, and the ancient orifice is not less than twenty-four miles round. There are three other volcanoes in the island, besides conical peaks, which are, evidently, extinct volcanoes.

M. THIERS.

The prominent position taken up by M. Thiers, in the debates on foreign policy, in the French Chamber, induces us to present our readers with the annexed portrait and memoir sketch.



PORTRAIT OF M. THIERS.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was born at Marseilles, on the 16th of April, 1797. His mother belonged to a good family, but his father was a humble locksmith. He was educated at the Imperial College of Marseilles, and studied civil law at Aix. During his residence at Aix (1815) he made himself notorious by his violent language against the Government, and his praises of the Republic and empire; indeed, to such an extent did he carry his language, that he had frequent interviews with the Commissary of Police. It is related of him, that, whilst a student, the Academy of Aix offered a prize for the best composition, the subject being "the praise of Vauvenargues." Thiers produced an elaborate and well written work, decidedly the best, but the judges refused giving the prize to the young Jacobin. Before, however, any decision was come to, an article was sent from Paris, with a request that the letter accompanying it, which contained the name of the author, should not be opened until after the prize had been awarded. The judges were unanimous, and the prize accorded to the Parisian composition. The letter was unsealed, and the author's name appeared to be Thiers. This mystification created him many enemies.

M. Thiers practised for some time at Aix, but without success, and determined on seeking fortune in Paris. He took up his lodgings in the obscure Passage Montesquieu, and his furniture consisted of a deal bedstead and chest of drawers, two chairs, and a black painted table. How different the residence of M. Thiers at the present day—one of the most sumptuous hotels on the Place St. George, most gorgeously furnished.

Thiers was first taken by the hand by Manuel, the great Liberal orator, expelled from the Chamber of Deputies during the Administration of M. Villele, in 1823. Manuel introduced him to M. Lafitte, and he soon became one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, a paper then most powerful. M. Thiers's contributions were soon noticed, and he was admitted into the saloons of M. Casimir Perrier, Count Flahaut, Baron Lowe, and Prince Talleyrand, the most eminent politicians of the day.

M. Thiers now produced his work of the French Revolution, which, although it created him many enemies, yet ranked him amongst the most celebrated historians. About this time an obscure German bookseller, named Schubert, made the acquaintance of Thiers, and introduced him to Baron Cotta, another German bookseller, immensely rich. M. Cotta took a great fancy to Thiers, and made him a present of a share in the *Constitutionnel*, then very productive—now

worth nothing! M. Thiers, having thus become a newspaper proprietor, descended from the fourth story—became a man of fashion—frequented Tortoni's, paraded the Bois de Boulogne on horseback.

In 1828, Thiers, in conjunction with Armand Carrel, founded the *National*, a most violent paper, declaring everlasting war to Prince Polignac until the day the unfortunate Ordonnances appeared. On the morning of the 26th of July, 1830, the editors of the different papers held a meeting at the office of the *National*, and agreed to sign a protest. M. Thiers was the first who put his name to this important document, an act by which he risked his head. The Revolution now broke out, and M. Thiers retired to the shades of Montmorency, and only returned to Paris on the 29th, when all the fighting was over. The 30th he went, at the request of M. Lafitte, to Neuilly, and entreated the Duke of Orleans to accept the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. At the establishment of a government, on the 9th of August, M. Thiers was named a Councillor of State, and Secretary-General to the Minister of Finance, Baron Louis. M. Lafitte having succeeded Baron Louis as Minister of Finance, M. Thiers continued the Secretary of his former patron, and it may with truth be said that he was in reality the President of the Council. M. Thiers was elected non Member for Aix, and was received with much favour by the House. The Lafitte Administration did not last long, and was replaced on the 13th March, 1831, by Casimir Perrier. The politics of M. Perrier were decidedly opposed to those of M. Lafitte, who became chief of the Opposition. M. Lafitte and his political friends naturally thought that Thiers was with them; but what was their astonishment on the first day of the opening of the Parliament to hear a violent speech from him against them, and in favour of the new Minister. M. Thiers excused himself for thus bristling, by saying that he sacrificed his private opinions to the public good. At the death of Casimir Perrier, on the 11th of October, 1832, Thiers became Minister of the Interior, and Marshal Soult President of the Council. Thiers and Soult soon began disputing, and Soult was obliged to retire, and was replaced by Marshal Gérard; but, not agreeing with Thiers, he retired, and shortly after the Ministry was broken up.

In 1835 M. Thiers again took office as Minister of the Interior, under Marshal Mortier; disputes arose, and the Ministry was dissolved. M. Thiers now accepted office, under the Duc de Broglie, having M. Guizot for Minister of Religion. It was under this Administration that Fieschi fired at the King: Thiers was at the time by the side of his Majesty. Soon, serious dissensions arose between Thiers and Guizot, the result of which was, the Duc de Broglie and M. Guizot retired, and Thiers became President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Thiers, differing with the King relative to a Spanish intervention, retired, and was replaced by Count Molé. The coalition of Guizot and the Ultras next compelled Molé to retire, and Thiers once more took the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Guizot Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Lord Palmerston and the affairs of the East then compelled Thiers to retire, and he was replaced by M. Guizot.

M. Thiers has a great flow of language, but a squeaking, disagreeable voice; he possesses much imagination, but no solidity of conception; in one word, M. Thiers is what the French call a "Brouillon."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 28th.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 29th.—Day 8 h. 52 m. long.
TUESDAY, 30th.—King Charles I. Martyred.
WEDNESDAY, 31st.—Hilary Term ends.
THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends.
FRIDAY, 2nd.—Purification. Candlemas Day.
SATURDAY, 3rd.—Blaise.

HEAT WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 3.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 13	8 50	9 29	10 8	11 31	0 0
0 7	0 36	1 2	1 26	1 48	

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Calchas" is thanked; but the desirable subjects are those of contemporaneous interest.
"J. O. S." Gosport.—The subject is too antiquarian, except for incidental illustration.
"Teetotaler," Coleford.—We think not.
We have received, from the members of the Council of the Ward of Walbrook, a copy of the accounts of the Churchwarden of St. Stephen's, in which we find Mr. Alderman Gibbs to be a creditor to a considerable amount.
"The First Subscriber," at Bewdley.—See No. 51 of our journal for an engraving of the residence of the poet Moore.
"C. T. F. Smith."—We have received a sheet of Parliamentary Predictions.
"Edinburgh."—The article referred to appeared only in a small portion of our impression.
"A Subscriber" from the Isle of Man and "W. H. B." will perceive that we have availed ourselves of their obliging communications.
"C. H. Mayhew," Secretary to the Metropolitan Drapers' Committee.—We received in due time the ticket of admission to the meeting at Exeter-hall on Tuesday last, but could not, in justice to our subscribers, again present them with the interior of Exeter-hall, which has already been more than once engraved in our journal.
"A Lover of Music," Yarmouth.—Of any music-seller.
"R. S. V. P."—At present we cannot find room.
"W. C." Stroud.—See next Stamp Returns, which will be published in about a month, which will, we think, prove our paper to command the largest circulation in the kingdom.
"Bob Cratchit."—If our correspondent will obtain for us from the Edinburgh manager copies of the address and prologue, we will insert them.
"J. E. H." Great Smeaton Rectory, is thanked for the suggestion, which, however, we cannot at present entertain.
"A Lady."—We do not recommend either.
"A Constant Reader," Halesworth.—"Mabel Marchmont" can only be obtained in our journal.
"Piqua" should try.
"Three of Us," Manchester; "A Saxon Settler in Ulster."—We do not denote our approval of the conduct of parties by illustrations.
"Julia."—The West India voyage is now usually performed in three weeks.
"Jones E." is too credulous in believing the promises of persons whose object is too flimsy for the many. The price of Vols. II. and III. is 18s. each.
"C. B. S."—We will not lose sight of the hint.
"C. F. S." Northampton-terrace.—The Mechanical System is better suited for a scientific journal than the columns of a newspaper.
"A Working Man," Limehouse, is thanked for his praise of our special correspondent in Ireland.
"A Constant Reader."—The portrait of the Rev. B. W. N. shall appear soon.
"F. C." Lutterworth.—Will our correspondent forward sketches?
"A Clergyman," west of the banks of the Tamar, wishes to correct an error in our last week's paper on the number of Sundays in February of Leap Year. The last year, our correspondent states, in which there were five Sundays in February was 1834, and the next will be 1852.
"Verax."—We have not room for the translation.
"C. E." Bath, is thanked for his obliging offer, but the incident is of too old a date. We shall be happy to hear again from our correspondent.
"A Pupil," Camberwell.—The information reached us too late for insertion in our account of Camberwell New Church.
"L. L. W."—The subjects are good of their kind; but, through pressure of news, we can rarely avail ourselves of them.
"J. M. B." Liverpool.—Declined.
"B. Z."—Our reply was correct. The work recommended was Roland's work on fencing.
"J. O. K." Blanchville, Kilkenny.—Mr. Delaporte, printseller, of Regent-street, may possibly have the print.
"R. G. P." City.—The Yorkshire Society's schools would not be a seasonable illustration; but a more fitting opportunity may occur.
"W. D. M."—At present we have not room.
"Capt. S." Newry.—The Lord Mayor of London (Sir John Pirie) received his baronetcy in consequence of the birth of the Prince of Wales.
"A. O. P." Dublin.—See the first page of the present number.
"J. T. C." (St. George's East) ingenuity is too laudatory.
"A Noëlle."—The announcement was inadvertently made, but the portrait shall soon appear.
"J. J." Castle Bromwich.—Will our correspondent forward a sketch?
"A Scotch Liberal."—We are "uninfluenced by the slightest feeling of party." We uphold no abuse, and advocate the cause of humanity.
"G. C." (Nemesis).—We have not room for long political contributions.
"A Subscriber," Macclesfield.—Hide the time.
"J. M." Oscott College.—A comparison of the powers of the Haarlem, York, and Birmingham (Town-hall) organs, published about 1830, placed the latter nearly equal in power, if not in tone, to the first named instruments; and, as several improvements have since been made in the Birmingham organ, we should say it is not inferior to any organ in the world.
"J. S. T. S."—Greenwich.—We cannot insert the petition, but will not relax in our advocacy of its prayer.
"H. P. J." Watlington.—Certainly not.
"A. S."—The new arrangement for inserting the Fashions once a month, instead of weekly, has been already explained.
"A Subscriber."—The articles on Floriculture will be resumed in the spring.
"J. N." Manchester.—The letter has been forwarded.
"Sprung," Edinburgh.—We do not know, but we were much concerned hear of Capt. Basil Hall's attack of paralysis some time since.

"F. J." Dudley.—Marshal Soult visited England on the coronation of her Majesty, in 1838, and once previously. Eight shillings would be high.
"T. P." Manchester. "A Constant Subscriber." "York."—Ineligible.
Chess.—"M."—1. The pawn can give check immediately on being exchanged for the queen. 2. You must mate him in fifty moves, or the game will be drawn.
"A Constant Subscriber." "Latrunculus." you can have two or more queens on the board at once.
"A Young Beginner."—You cannot castle when in check.
"Some Subscribers." "J. S. P."—Want of space has compelled us to omit the games between Messrs. St. Amant and Staunton for two or three weeks, but we will endeavour to make up for lost time.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1844.

TRIALS IN IRELAND.

It will be seen that our Special Correspondent has amply recorded the progress of the State Trials in Ireland, and reflected something of the tone of public feeling about them in the sister kingdom. We deem it better, while the prosecution is pending, to abstain from leading remark either upon the gravamen of the charge against the traversers, or how far—as the evidence advances—it appears to be or not to be substantiated. But with the exception of those blunders of circumstance of which we had last week gravely to complain, we must confess that we cannot find in the *modus operandi* of the Crown—in the practical conduct of the case—any of that virulence, malignity, and anxiety for conviction with which the Government, and particularly the Attorney-General—(as its chief law officer in the prosecution)—is aspersed by the traversers and their friends. During the preliminaries to the trial we had to complain, and we did so in a strongly rebukeful spirit, that the Attorney-General did not grant the four days extra time to plead, which he might have given with such perfect grace and propriety, without allowing the point to go to needless litigation; but since the commencement of the real drama, of the actual trial, we have not for the life of us been able to discover either petulance, violence, or want of dignity in the conduct of the proceedings on the part of the Crown.

When the Attorney-General opened the case, he made use of strong language in declaring that he would prove the existence of a foul and extensive conspiracy, and that *onus probandi* rests upon him still; but in the whole course of his simple, and, as we thought, temperate statement in detail, he did not evince the slightest desire to exaggerate—he plunged into no fiery declamation—he made no appeal to the fears, the passions, or the politics of the jury—he did not rave against the acts of the traversers, or use strong denunciations to excite or to inflame, but calmly and blandly he conducted his statement to its conclusion, and so far as his manner was concerned (we leave his matter to its proper test of proof), if it was not forcible, it was certainly fair. The *Standard* characterizes it as a masterpiece of Bar eloquence; but in this matter we do not pin our faith to the *Standard*. The *Post* thinks it was not half powerful enough—that it did not make as much of the business as it should, and in this matter we do not pin our faith to the *Post*. The fact is, that it was not very eloquent; but for being the less eloquent it was the more just. It avoided exasperation, and that is just what it ought to have avoided, as we believe.

On the other hand it must be confessed that the traversers have tried their utmost at provocation. We have strongly advocated fair play for them, and strenuously we will advocate it still. But we are not quite sure that they do not expect it all on one side, and that there is a sort of Irish reciprocity in the fair play they want. They have left no means untried, either without or within the court, to make the trial unpopular, and to get up an execration against the law-officer of the Crown. They have applied smarting-rods to the Attorney-General, both at public meetings and through the press. In squib-verse, sarcastic prose, and violent personal invective, he has been lashed from one end to the other of Dublin town; and really he has taken the abuse with very dignified complacency, notwithstanding the irritability of temper which is said to be his ban. On the part of the Crown there have been no political demonstrations in Dublin to counteract the agitation, which is listlessly allowed to take its course. And again, we cannot conceal the fact, that in the Court of Queen's Bench every possible expedient has been hit upon by the traversers to achieve the purposes of delay, which would be almost equivalent to defeating the ends of justice, inasmuch as the avowed object is to bring Parliamentary discussion to bear upon the trials, and so create external influences and impressions, which might affect, not only the minds of the jury, but the tone of feeling of the whole people of Ireland. It seems, therefore, to us, that the traversers are the more violent party of the two, and that the charge of practical animosity to them, on the part of the Attorney-General, is laid at the wrong door.

We shall be glad to find the Crown as mild in its temper, through the whole of this remarkable prosecution, as it has been hitherto. The trial itself was a necessity. There is no escaping from that fact. It is its end that is a mystery—its result that is vague and undefined—whether conviction or acquittal ensue. All we pray is, that, come what may, it may terminate in the cause of justice and the good of Ireland, and without caring, politically, either for the traversers or the Government, we again ejaculate—May God defend the right!

There is a case reported this week of the conviction of some delinquent persons for keeping a gambling house, in which the evidence adduced by the prosecutor is of itself of the most revolting nature; and, as it generally happens that persons frequenting gambling houses are as lewd as persons keeping them, the profligate testimony we allude to need excite no emotion of surprise. There is a detail in the case of just such heartless schemes of robbery as are commonly concocted, either to perfect the ruin of the play-spendthrift, or to lure new victims into the infectious den; there is a display of ready slang, chuckling over a career of debauchery and crime; there is an exposure, that persons of rank and station have degraded themselves by foul contact with sharpers and knaves; in short, there is such a picture as honesty shudders at, and virtue loathes; and we point to it from this page, that its warning may not be lost upon society. We feel a sort of

regret in reading the case, that the prosecutor, who participated in the crime and lost, could not be punished as well as the wretches who participated in it and gained. But, in any event, it is satisfactory to know that punishment did ensue, and that thus another inducement is held out to parishes to root out the gambling houses from their streets, and send the scorching retribution of offended justice into those pestilent caverns of crime, ruin, and remorse.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to that part of the letter of our correspondent in Ireland which touches on the conduct of the *Morning Herald* newspaper, in reference to the confidential communications from Dublin of a person in its employ which that journal betrayed, without his sanction, to the Government, and handed over, without permission of the writer, to be used for the purposes of a Crown prosecution. For the honour of journalism, we hope we may assert that such a gross breach of trust could not have occurred in any other establishment in the world; and as the proprietorship of that paper has changed hands, we hope that the whole press of the country may never have blushing occasion to feel itself degraded and dishonoured in that quarter again.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The usual routine of healthful exercise has been observed at Windsor Castle during the week, her Majesty and the infantine members of the Royal Family frequently taking carriage airings, whilst his Royal Highness Prince Albert addicted himself with increased avidity in the sports of the field.

We regret to learn that Baroness Brunnow, the lady of his Excellency the Russian Minister, has been taken suddenly and seriously ill.

Lord Stanley had a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening at his residence in St. James's-square. The Lord Chancellor and Earl of Ripon were prevented by indisposition from dining with his Lordship.

The Duke of Wellington's grand official full dress banquet, on Wednesday next, is to be given to a party of forty-six ministerial Peers, including the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Lords.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The council sat three hours.

The Earl of Aberdeen returned to town on Tuesday morning from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor, and visited Sir R. Peel after his arrival. A number of the Cabinet Ministers dined with the Noble Earl, at his lordship's residence in Argyll-street, in the evening.

The remains of the Marquis of Hastings were interred at Donnington with great funeral state, on Monday last.

The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank had an interview with Sir R. Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday morning, at the official residence of the Chancellor, in Downing-street.

PRESENT FROM HER MAJESTY.—We gave an account some time ago of an accident which occurred to her Majesty on the preceding afternoon near Horton, by being nearly thrown out of a pony phaeton, which was turned upon its side in a ditch, owing to the bank sinking away in consequence of the rottenness of the earth after a sudden thaw. Upon that occasion her Majesty returned to Windsor in a four-wheeled chaise belonging to Mr. Holderness, of Horton, whose lady was driving close to the vicinity of the accident at the time. Her Majesty has just commanded to be transmitted, as a present to Mrs. Holderness, a very elegant pair of silver candlesticks highly chased, bearing her Majesty's initials, surmounted with an imperial crown.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.—St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—The solemn celebration of the betrothal of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexandrina Nicolaevna, youngest daughter of the Emperor, with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, heir presumptive to the Danish Crown, took place yesterday at the Winter Palace. After the ceremony the august betrothed presented their thanks to their Majesties, who then joined in their congratulations, with all the other members of the Imperial family.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Jan. 24.—The Reader in Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, at the Clarendon, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at one o'clock. The Regius Professor of Modern History will resume his lectures on Philippe de Comines during the present term. The days of lecture will be Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock, P.M., to commence from Thursday February 1st.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Edward Lane Sayer, M.A., of St. John's College, to the living of Pulloxhill, Bedfordshire—value, £247. The Rev. Cavendish Hervey Foster, B.A., of Magdalene College, to the rectory of Theydon, Garmon, Essex. The Rev. Thomas William Meller, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Woodbridge, Suffolk—value, £500. The Rev. Charles English, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Sydenham, Kent—value, £248. The Rev. William Mulleux, B.A., of Emmanuel College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Luke's, Liverpool. The Rev. John Hodgkinson, M.A., of St. John's College, to the vicarage of Strenall-with-Haxby, near York—value, £195.

An ordination will be held on Sunday, the 28th of January, by the Bishop of Norwich, at Norwich.

The Bishop of Winchester will consecrate a new church and burial ground at Barton Village, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on the 1st of February.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, the Rev. Henry Harding, M.A., rector of Aldridge, was collated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese to the prebendal stall of Dernford, in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. HOBLER.—We regret to state that the venerable Mr. Hobler, who was clerk at the Mansion House for fifty-four years, died on Monday morning last at his residence in Queen's-row, Pentonville. He was in his 80th year. He had only recently retired, and his portrait had within a few weeks past been hung up in the Justice-room at the Mansion House, as a mark of respect for his long services. An excellent portrait with a correct biographical memoir of this useful and respected public servant, may be found in Number 80 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FEVER AND SMALL-POX IN SOUTHWARK.—At an inquest which was held on Monday before Mr. Payne, it was stated that small-pox and fever were prevalent in the lower parts of Southwark, particularly at Bankside. A juror said that in one locality, Williams-court, there were three in one family lying dead, and that nine had recently died there, though there were but few inhabitants in it. The Coroner asked if vaccination had been resorted to? The juror replied that it had, but he supposed that the operation of it had been imperfectly performed. Another juror said, that in some parts there were above half the inhabitants affected by small-pox or fever, which was attributed to the present unseasonably close state of the weather.

THE MASONIC BALL.—The annual ball in aid of the funds by which the asylum for the aged and decayed Masons is supported took place on Tuesday night in the great room at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The attendance of company was more numerous than on any previous occasion, and the dancing was carried on for many hours with great spirit. The appearance of the room at 12 o'clock was particularly lively and gratifying. In the large room adjoining the ball-room, refreshments were furnished to the company on a scale of liberality and elegance. This festival, as a whole, was excellently well conducted, and reflects praise on the stewards and directors of the festivities.

ORPHAN ASYLUM AT CLAPTON.—On Monday the annual general meeting of the patrons and friends of this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the election of a number of children to be received into the asylum, and for general purposes. J. Capel, Esq., in the chair. The number of children receiving benefits of the charity at the date of the last report was 364; but the present number, including those elected on the present occasion, and the report stated to be 401. The report was received with great satisfaction, and unanimously adopted. The meeting then proceeded to the election of additional inmates of the asylum, when, out of 125 candidates, 25 boys and girls were elected.

THE POOR NEEDLEWOMEN.—At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the North London Ophthalmic Institution, which took place on the 18th instant, at the Freemasons' Tavern, it was stated in the report, that, out of 669 patients relieved during the past year, no less than 81 were poor needlewomen, whose eyes had been materially injured by the incessant application at fine work required to earn a precarious subsistence. This was strongly dwelt upon by Sir George Staunton, Professor Owen, and others, as an evil arising out of the grinding system pursued by the cheap warehouses, which has not been sufficiently noticed, especially as it is a question concerning the eyesight of thousands, who, if rendered blind, would become burthens upon the parish.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The following notice was posted on the door of the Court of Chancery, on Wednesday:—"January 24th, the Lord Chancellor will not sit to-day." We understand that the noble and learned lord is suffering under a slight attack of lumbago, but it is expected he will be able to resume his official duties in a day or two.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above charity, established

at Margate for the relief by sea-bathing of persons suffering from disease, &c., took place on Thursday last at the London Coffee House; B. B. Cabell, Esq., presided. Newspaper reporters were admitted, a favour never before extended to them. Mr. Alderman Gibbs was not present; but a paper was handed in, purporting to be an audit of the accounts, from which it appeared that the accounts as examined were found to be strictly correct, there being a sum of £141 4s. 2d. due to the charity on the general account, and £323 1s. 3d. on the permanent account. After some discussion, the report was agreed to. The Rev. Mr. Hodgson addressed the meeting at some length, with reference to the irregular manner in which the affairs of the charity had been managed; and after some remarks from Mr. Rock, Mr. Alderman Copeland, Mr. Alderman Fairbrother, and other gentlemen, thanks were passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, HACKNEY-ROAD.—The annual meeting of the members of this society took place on Thursday last, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Foster in the chair. The object of the institution is to provide a place of refuge for young persons of both sexes discharged from penal confinement, &c. &c. From the report, it appeared that during the past year there have been 260 applications for admittance, of which number there were selected 172, which, together with 204 persons previously in the institution, made the total number 376, and since the commencement in 1805, 5992. The receipts for the year amounted to £4588 18s. 1d., there being, deducting the expenditure, a balance remaining with the treasurers. The report having been received and adopted, the usual business was gone through, and the proceedings terminated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL.—EXTRAORDINARY RESULT OF MEDICAL SKILL.—On Wednesday morning, Mary Cribb, aged forty, servant to Mr. Stone, in St. James's churchyard, was discovered by her fellow-servants suspended over a staircase by a rope. Her master being immediately called, lost no time in rescuing her from her awful situation, when she was found in a state of insensibility. Mr. Prowse was sent for, and bled her, after which she was taken to the infirmary, where the following means were resorted to, for restoring animation:—Bleeding from the jugular and bronchial veins, salts of ammonia applied to the nose, affusion with cold water to the head and chest, and a long-continued and powerful stream of electro-magnetism. These means were applied from a quarter before nine till one o'clock, without intermission, at which latter hour she evinced some symptoms of recovery, but it was not till a quarter to six o'clock that consciousness was sufficiently restored to enable her to recognise her sister. From that hour to the present time she has been gradually getting better, and strong hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery, although as yet she has no recollection of any circumstance subsequent to the preparing of the dinner on the forenoon of the previous day. She appears to think that her illness was occasioned by her having fallen down the stairs. Mr. Stone had heard a noise similar to that made by the woman, when rescued, for ten or fifteen minutes previously, from which it would appear that she had been suspended during that time. A pecuniary loss is supposed to have led her to commit the rash act.

DARLINGTON.—WHITE SLAVERY.—A circumstance which strikingly illustrates the effect of protracted factory labour on the health, occurred a day or two ago in Darlington. A female, named Mary Thompson, aged twenty-three years, died suddenly, on her way from the factory of Messrs. Pease and Co., where she had been employed for several years, and latterly from six in the morning till nine at night. It appeared that she was leaving her work, with three other females, when she was heard to give an hysterical laugh, and shortly after she fell to the ground, and, on being lifted up, gave a heavy groan, and immediately expired.

MAIDSTONE.—MEPHAM, THE INNOCENT CONVICT.—This young man, who, it will be remembered, was transported about two years since, for an alleged attack on Mr. Killick, of Weaving-street, but whose innocence has been proved, and a free pardon having been despatched for him, arrived in Maidstone, in good health, on Monday last, to the great joy of his friends. He was sent to Hobart Town, and from thence about sixty miles into the bush, to a place called the Cascades, clearing land, with other convicts, where his work continued from half-past five in the morning till six at night in summer, with half an hour for breakfast, and an hour for dinner. He remained at this work for about twelve months. The first intimation which he received of his pardon having been granted, was by a paragraph, which Mr. Carr, a superintendent of convicts, inclosed to him in a letter, and which had been cut out from some English newspaper. He did not receive the official letter till a considerable time afterwards, namely, on the 2nd of August, within a week of which date the authorities had provided a free passage home for him in the *Endora*, which reached England on Monday last. A considerable sum has been subscribed for him, with which it is intended to set him up in some small way of business.

KIRKDALE.—EXECUTION OF ROBERTS, THE POACHER.—On Saturday last this unfortunate young man paid the last penalty of the law in front of Kirkdale Gaol, adding another victim to the hundreds whom the Game Laws—the last relics of the Forest Laws of our Norman conquerors—have brought to the scaffold. That he died justly cannot be denied, for he had been the means of hurrying into eternity a man who had done him no injury, and who, at the time when he was killed, was doing nothing more than his duty to his employers; but still, it is impossible for any one who does not regard the life of a pheasant or a partridge as of more value than that of a man, or rather, who does not care for his own amusement more than for any other consideration, to reflect upon the circumstances of this case without feelings of regret.

SUFFOLK.—INCENDIARISM.—On Thursday night an attempt was made to destroy the premises and farming stock at Ardeleigh Hall. About eleven o'clock a gentleman who was passing by observed some smoke issuing from the upper end of a shed next the road; he immediately alarmed the bailiff, who resides upon the premises, and by this means obtained assistance in time to prevent the breaking out of the flames. Had not the discovery taken place, a large quantity of valuable property must have been sacrificed. Upon the end of the shed the footmarks of the incendiary were distinctly traced in his progress to the spot where he deposited the combustible matter. We regret to state that the local papers detail various other acts of incendiary in this county, and that this atrocious species of crime is evidently on the increase.

YORK.—EXECUTION.—On Saturday last, Joseph Dobson, twenty-five years of age, was executed behind the Castle, at York, for the wilful murder of his father, by shooting him at Mount Tabor, near Halifax, on the 4th of July last. For several days after his trial, the convict maintained considerable diffidence of demeanour, and, when spoken to respecting his impending fate, was slow to admit the justice of his condemnation, and would cling to the morbid palliative, that the dispute between him and his father could not but have terminated with blood; and had he not killed his father, the old man would certainly have killed him. This pernicious delusion, however, subsided before the advances of religious admonition and instruction. The culprit, after his condemnation, continued in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, at his own request, his daily rations were doubled. The fatal drop was erected at the usual place at an early hour on Saturday. At half-past ten o'clock the convict received the holy sacrament from the hands of the acting chaplain, and from the termination of that ceremony to twelve o'clock, both were engaged in earnest prayer. Precisely at mid-day, Mr. William Gray, jun., the Under-Sheriff, demanded the body in the ordinary way, and the devoted man was then pinioned. The usual procession accompanied him to the scaffold, the burial service being read in an impressive manner. Dobson met an ignominious death with fortitude.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

PROSECUTION OF A GAMING HOUSE.—A NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.—THE QUEEN V. BRUCE AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment brought against John Bruce, James Gray, John Hancock, Charles Pitcher, John Burt, and Francis Chapman, for keeping a common gaming-house, in St. James's, Westminster, between the 1st of September, 1841, and the 11th of September, 1843. The defendants severally pleaded not guilty. No less than eight Counsel were engaged, viz., Messrs. Clarkson, Ryland, and Bodkin, for the prosecution; and Messrs. M. Chambers, C. C. Jones, Ballantine, Wilkins, and Need, for the defence. Mr. John Kelly, the prosecutor, stated that he was a hide and skin merchant, in the Borough and Leadenhall markets. On the evening of the 18th of May last, he went to the Swan Inn, in the Old Kent Road, where he drank with Mr. Elgee, jun., till eleven o'clock, and they afterwards went together to the King's Arms in the Kent Road, where they had more drink; from thence they went to a house called the Waterford Arms, in the Haymarket, where the prosecutor spent £7 or £8 in champagne, &c.; at four o'clock in the morning, proceeded to a gaming-house, 11, King-street, Saint James's, where the prosecutor lost, at roulette and hazard, £172 10s. when he paid £123 10s. and gave an I. O. U. for £50., which he paid at twelve o'clock in the day, declaring his opinion that he had not lost fairly, and was informed that Gray was the proprietor; and when he afterwards met him at the Royal Mortar, in the London-road, telling him what he had lost, and that it was unfair, Gray did not deny that he was the proprietor, but laughed and said, "I wish I had had it." The witness underwent a long and severe cross-examination, wherein he stated that he had from twelve years of age been accustomed to play at skittles, and toss for £5 or £10, and even had tossed for a quantity of wool, as to whether the parties were to give him £500 or nothing for a portion, and he fortunately won. He even played at skittles, when a man on each side of the frame held a fine string by each end, so contrived as to pull the pins down as the ball was thrown, so as to make it appear that the pins had been thrown down by the ball. He always carried £1,000 in his pocket, and was ready to toss for a cool £100 at any time, and once agreed to go from Vauxhall-gardens in a balloon with Gray, and would have tossed in the balloon for £100. He knew that gaffing meant tossing, and knew that a halfpenny with two heads or two tails was called a "gray," but never used one. He was a married man, and had had two wives, and had been married to his present wife for thirteen years. He was the father of six children, the eldest married; indeed he was a grandfather. He should persist in going on with this case, and of that for conspiracy against Elgee and others, who had cheated him. He knew that Elgee had been paid £35 as his share of the spoil. He would do so if it cost him £1000. The conspiracy case would be tried in another court, as they had obtained a "cisserar" (certiorari). (Laughter.) The collectors of rates, and other witnesses, were called to prove the defendants' connexion with the gaming-house, and Inspector Beresford and two sergeants of police were called to prove that it was a gaming-house, the shop below being used as a cigar-shop, from which a door led to the gaming-room up stairs. Lord Chesterfield and Mr. G. Payne did not attend, and were not called to give evidence, but some other witnesses, who were employed on the premises, gave reluctant testimony as to the practices of the house, and the universal removal of

the gaming paraphernalia to Epsom Races, Barnet Fair, &c. This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Chambers, and the other counsel for the defendants, severally addressed the Jury for their respective clients, severely commenting upon the character of the prosecutor, and ridiculing the idea that he, an old gambler, of 42 years of age, had been seduced to the gaming-house by Elgee, a young man of 23. The Jury then retired, and returned a verdict of Guilty against Bruce, Chapman, Pitcher, and Hancock, and acquitted Gray and Burt. The Chairman then sentenced Bruce to six months' hard labour, and a fine of £100; Hancock, six months' imprisonment; Pitcher and Chapman four months' and to pay a fine of £50 each. The trial terminated about nine o'clock.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE WILLS FORGERY CASE.—Monday last having been appointed for the further examination of William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, and Georgiana Dorey, on a charge of having feloniously forged the wills of Ann Slack and others, the justice-room at the Mansion-house, as soon as the doors were thrown open, was crowded to suffocation. A fresh case was brought forward on behalf of the prosecution, which induced the Lord Mayor, at the close of the proceedings, to again remand the prisoners. A person, named Griffin, implicated in this transaction, was also given into custody.—Yesterday the above parties were again brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, when the justice room was, if possible, more crowded than on any of the previous occasions. Amongst the witnesses examined for the prosecution were two persons named Cookson (father and daughter), the brother-in-law and niece of Fletcher, whose evidence appeared to press hard upon several of the prisoners. Considerable warmth was created amongst the counsel for the prisoners, by the manner in which the examination of the witnesses was conducted, and even the Lord Mayor found it necessary in the alterations that ensued to state that some of the allegations made against him in his magisterial capacity by one of the prisoners' counsel were false. Ultimately, however, mutual explanations took place, and the tide of judicial and professional passion having subsided, the unlucky prisoners were again further remanded until Friday next.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—WILFULLY DAMAGING A PICTURE IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—William Adams, a lame young man, using crutches, was brought to this court on Tuesday, charged with having just been taken in the act of wilfully damaging a valuable picture, by striking at it with one of his crutches. Mr. Edward Grant, breeches-maker, 23, Piccadilly, said he was in the first great room of the National Gallery about three o'clock that day, when he saw the prisoner deliberately lift up his crutch and strike it through the canvass of one of the paintings. The prisoner took aim, and struck just as if he was knocking down a bullock. There were three or four persons in the room at the time.—Mr. Maltby asked the prisoner to state what he was?—The prisoner said he was a watch finisher, living at No. 13, Paradise-street, Westminster. He said he had no motive for what he did.—Mr. Maltby, after some consideration, finding that his jurisdiction extended only to cases where the value was under £5, decided upon remanding the prisoner, in order to ascertain what law reached the case.

CLERKENWELL.—EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—William Blakely, a genteel-looking young man, who looked very pale and faint, was charged by his employer, Mr. Hutley, cheesemonger, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, with embezzling different sums of money, amounting in all to between £80 and £100.—For some time back Mr. Hutley noticed irregularities in his books, and on Friday mentioned the fact to the prisoner, who was his accountant. The prisoner's reply was unsatisfactory, and on the same day the unfortunate young man procured a large quantity of laudanum, which he drank, and soon after became very ill. He confessed having taken the poison. Medical assistance was speedily obtained, and the laudanum was with difficulty removed from his stomach. The unfortunate young man continued in a very weakly condition, from the effects of the poison, until Monday, when he made a full confession of his guilt. Police constable Restaud, 49 E, placed him under arrest. On searching his box the officer found a rope and a pistol in it, which were, doubtless, intended for the same fatal purpose as the laudanum.—The prosecutor said there were several of his customers present, who would prove that they had paid to the prisoner sums of money which he had only partly accounted for.—Mr. Combe said he would commit the prisoner for trial to the Old Bailey, and ordered the depositions to be taken down.—Two cases were then completed, in which the witnesses were shopkeepers residing in the same street as the prosecutor.—The prisoner was remanded.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DEATH FROM FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Monday an inquest was held at Hendon, before Mr. Wakley, on the body of Mr. Halten, a farmer, who died from injuries received through his gig having been upset by an omnibus. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Gilbert, the driver of the omnibus.

DREADFUL SUICIDE BY A GENTLEMAN.—A few days ago, near the town of Bromley, in Kent, a gentleman named Edward Cranfield, residing at a place called New Farm, committed self-destruction, by blowing his brains out. On Saturday an inquest was held on the body, before Mr. Cartar, the coroner for Kent, at the deceased's own residence. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that the deceased for some time previously to the sad catastrophe has been labouring under considerable depression of spirits, and it was remarked that these symptoms had increased since the termination of a trial in which he was concerned at Maidstone, the verdict in which was given against him. He was not at all embarrassed in his affairs, but, on the contrary, in very good circumstances. Further proof having been given of the deceased's state of mind, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict that the deceased committed the act while labouring under temporary derangement.

DEATH IN THE PENITENTIARY.—Another death occurred in the General Penitentiary, Millbank, amongst the prisoners last week, which was made the subject of a coroner's inquest, but as the cause was proved to be bronchitis and asthma, a verdict of "Natural Death" was of course returned. The deceased's name was William Gale, a tailor, aged 25. Convicted at Dorchester sessions, for felony. There can be no question that the mortality in this prison is very great.

ALARMING FIRES.—On Monday night two fires occurred, the first at No. 3, Twine-court, in the private house occupied by Mrs. Sullivan. It originated, from some unknown cause, in the sleeping apartment. Several engines were quickly in attendance, but fortunately their services were not required, the fire having been extinguished in the interim. Mrs. Sullivan, however, we regret to say, was burnt about the body in a frightful manner. She was taken to the London Hospital, where she remains in a very precarious state.—The second fire took place at No. 209, Tooley-street, occupied by Mr. Allen, stationer and bookbinder. One of the neighbours first discovered this fire, and, after raising an alarm, despatched a messenger to the different engine stations. The brigade and West of England engines were prompt in their attendance, and the fire was soon extinguished, but not until a deal of damage was done. Mr. Allen is insured in the Royal Exchange Fire Office, and the building is insured in the Union.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT BY THE CARRIAGE OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—On Monday evening an accident of a very serious nature, and which, it is feared, will terminate fatally, occurred between Slough and Windsor, to a man named Heath, a shoemaker, residing at the former place, who was run over by the carriage of the Earl of Aberdeen. It appears that his lordship was riding post from the Slough terminus to join her Majesty and the royal circle at dinner at Windsor, when the unfortunate man (Heath) was seen approaching on the footpath, which is about a foot above the road. Being rather tipsy, he missed his footing, and staggered forwards towards the horses. The postilion called to him to get out of the way, and, in endeavouring to do so, he fell back on to the ground, and before the horses could be stopped, the wheels of the carriage passed over both his legs, breaking the two small bones of the right, and severely injuring the left. The horses being pulled up, his lordship alighted, when the poor man begged to be conveyed home, which was done, where he said that for what had happened no blame was attributable to any person but himself. His lordship immediately despatched a messenger for two medical gentlemen, who promptly attended, when his lordship departed, having first given directions that every assistance which the case required should be rendered. His lordship, on his return to town, paid a visit to the unfortunate sufferer, who, from his advanced age (upwards of three score), is not expected to survive the injuries sustained.

SUICIDE AT WATERLOO BRIDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a respectably dressed female, about thirty years of age, threw herself from the second arch of Waterloo-bridge, on the Surrey side, into the Thames. Boats were put off from the shore instantly, and after some time the body was caught hold of, and conveyed ashore to the Feathers Tavern, where Mr. Cooke, a surgeon, was in attendance, but life was quite extinct. The bonnet and shawl of the deceased were found in the bridge recess, and delivered into the charge of Tyrrell, the toll-collector.

ALARMING FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, shortly after two o'clock, a fire was discovered by the policeman on duty burning in the bar-parlour of Mr. J. Thorn, of the City Arms public-house, West-street, West-square, Southwark. Provisionally the fire was opportunely discovered, and assistance being promptly at hand, the brigade engines being upon the spot in an almost incredibly short space of time, the fire was extinguished before it could communicate very extensively with the other parts of the building.

SUICIDE OF A SAILOR.—Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Red Cross, Upper East Smithfield, on the body of William Landsdown, aged 45, an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital. It appeared that deceased slept in the same room with a man named Rochfort, in Farthing-alley, and on Tuesday night, as deceased went to bed, he desired his bed fellow to call him early in the morning. Rochfort awoke early, but found that deceased had already risen and left the room, without taking his hat or boots with him. This circumstance somewhat surprised Rochfort, and going into the yard, in search of deceased, he found him hanging by the neck by means of a rope from the railing of a gate. It further appeared that deceased, having been disappointed in obtaining a berth on board the *Albert*, American liner, had been, latterly, depressed in spirits. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."

SIR JOHN COPE'S HOUNDS.—Sir John Cope hunted his excellent pack of fox-hounds on Saturday last, the meet being at Brick-bridge, Berks, at which upwards of 150 were present. After drawing the long wood blank, a fine fox was found in the furze wood, which broke away towards Shottisbrook Park, doubling

back by White Waltham to the long and furze woods, and thence towards Binfield to Lady Malcombe's, where it ran to earth and was lost, after a capital run (barring the finish) of an hour and a half.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening

THE COURT.—We understand that instructions have been received at Buckingham Palace, for the state and private apartments to be ready for the reception of her Majesty and the Court, who are expected to arrive on Wednesday next, the day previous to the meeting of Parliament, from Windsor Castle. A visit to the Royal Pavilion, at Brighton, early in the ensuing month, by the Court, is spoken of in the Court circles, previous to her Majesty coming to town for the season.

A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Ripon, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The council sat three hours.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir Robert Peel this morning, at the right hon. bart.'s residence, in Whitehall-gardens.

Summonses were issued this morning, by direction of Sir Robert Peel, for holding a Cabinet Council, at the Foreign Office, on Monday afternoon.

In the House of Lords, the Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech will be moved by the Earl of Eldon and seconded by Lord Hill.

Lord Eliot, Chief Secretary for Ireland, visited Sir Robert Peel on Thursday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

The answer to enquiries concerning the health of the Lord Chancellor yesterday morning was—"The Lord Chancellor is better."

OXFORD, Jan. 25.—The Rev. Mr. M'Mullan has announced to the Vice-Chancellor that it is not his intention to proceed with the appeal against the decision of the delegates in favour of Doctor Hampden, Regius Professor. The suit is, therefore, terminated. Intelligence has been received in Oxford of the conversion of another member of Exeter College, Mr. Thomas Harper King, to the Romanist faith, making the tenth member of the university who has conformed within the last three years. Mr. King, some time since, made a munificent donation of an organ to Mr. Newman's chapel at Littlemore.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 25.—At a congregation, just holden, the following degrees were conferred:—Hon. M.A.: Earl Nelson, Trinity College; Lord James de Burgh Browne, Magdalen College; Hon. Aubrey Richard Spring Rice, Trinity College; Hugh Seymour, Trinity College; Thomas Arthur Babinington, Trinity College. M.A.: Robert Ainslie, Emanuel College; Edward Birch, St. John's College; John Simcon Hiley, St. John's College; John Henry Buck, Christ's College.

THE LATE MR. JAMES WOOD'S WILL.—The litigation arising out of the will of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, is not yet brought to a termination, as a new suit in Chancery has been instituted by Mr. Hitchins, one of the parties named in the codicil, against the executors.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—Yesterday a special general court of the proprietors of India Stock was held at the India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Government of India towards the Amers of Schinde. After a lengthened discussion the court adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st of February.

THE OJIBBWAY INDIANS, in costume, &c., with their interpreter, will visit the Olympic Theatre on Tuesday evening next.

FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.—Just before two o'clock yesterday morning, the shop of Mr. Houghton, straw bonnet manufacturer, 40, Whitechapel-road, was discovered to be on fire by the policeman on duty, and though several engines were speedily on the spot, and great exertions were made, the flames soon appeared through the roof, and the premises were almost wholly destroyed; the inmates, six in number, were compelled to make their retreat through a back window upon the roof of a stable which adjoined, and had a narrow escape. The origin of the fire is not known. Mr. Houghton, however, is said to be insured.

FIRE IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Yesterday (Friday) a most destructive fire occurred at Pinxton, in the county of Nottingham. The large water-mill, occupied by Chadburne, together with the immense stock of grain, flour, and other valuable contents, was entirely consumed. The mill belonged to Mr. Coke, of Mansfield, and contained full 300 quarters of corn. The damage is estimated at £3000, and the only insurance effected was for £400. The Mansfield engines were sent for, but when they arrived their assistance was of no avail, as the whole was one sheet of vivid flame. The corn was insured last year for £600, but Mr. Chadburne had this year neglected to renew the insurance.

Two more inquests were held on the bodies of prisoners at the Millbank Penitentiary, on Thursday, when the usual verdict of "Natural death" was returned in one of the cases, and "Softening of the brain." Concerning this latter new disease (at least new to *juris*), we shall have a word or two to say next week. The deceased were both females.

ROBBERIES OF MONEY.—On Thursday, information was forwarded throughout the Metropolitan and City police divisions, that on the 18th instant a man named Peter Knight absconded from Beckwith, near Dorking, Surrey, stealing about £100 in cash, the monies of his father. He was accompanied by William Knight, his brother, and his son, and it is supposed they intend going to America. Also that, on the 20th instant, a person named Thomas Charles absconded from Newark-upon-Trent, stealing a quantity of gold and silver monies, amounting to £165, the property of Mr. James Osborne, grocer, of that town; and that on the 22nd instant, James Cook, a carpenter, absconded from Bath, stealing the sum of £197 in gold and Bank of England notes, the property of John Bailey, of No. 10, Northampton-street, in that city.

MOST DARING ROBBERY.—At Queen-square, this day, a shopman, named Sawyer, in the employ of Mr. Dutton, boot and shoemaker, of Lowndes-street, Knightsbridge, was fully committed for trial for stealing a quantity of silver at 11 o'clock that day, from the till. He was suspected, and £15 of marked silver was placed in the till. When taken into custody the marked money was found in his pocket.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—WORKINGS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW.—Yesterday seven young girls, all inmates of St. Giles's workhouse, were brought before Mr. Jardine, charged with riotous conduct, wilful misbehaviour, and general insubordination, in St. Giles's workhouse. Mr. Buxey, governor of the workhouse, stated that they were all bad girls, and had been convicted before. He had had two comfortable rooms fitted up, with good fires kept, on purpose for them; but last night they burst the locks off the door, pulled a skylight down, got on the roof, and, having blacked their faces with soot from the chimneys, danced and sung till the place echoed. They would not come down till fetched, and seemed to enjoy the sport. One of the girls, named Knight, stated the case simply to the magistrate. The governor had locked them up, in daylight, in two small rooms, which were so close that they had to sit on each other's knees; that they were determined to get out, and not be kept in prison there. She said they were half-starved in the workhouse; a pound of bread and a pint of water a day. She liked prison much better than the workhouse, as prison was much more open and airy, and there were fine open yards to walk in, without being locked up all day, in two close rooms, with the glorious sunshine denied them, and being obliged to eat their dinners off their knees. She wished the magistrate would send them all for three months, as she got better food and finer air in prison, and always enjoyed her health better.—Mr. Jardine sentenced her and four others to twenty-one days' imprisonment, each, and told Mr. Buxey to keep the two others confined.—The girls left the bar singing and dancing, expressing their joy at leaving the workhouse, even though it was to go to a prison.

This afternoon, William Webb, who had been in the service of the Reform Club as an engineer, was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of stealing articles, described as the property of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice and others. The particulars of this case, and the suicide of a woman with whom he had cohabited, have been already detailed in our paper.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Thursday have reached us. The debate on the address continued to be favourable to the Government, every attempt of the opposition to make a stand against M. Guizot having been defeated. The subjects discussed on Wednesday were the French treaties of commerce with the United States and the South American Republics, the conduct of the Government at Monte Video, the construction of railroads, and the liberty of education.

FRANCE.—We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday, by which we learn that the Count de Bastard, one of the vice-presidents of the Chamber of Peers, and a president of the Court of Cassation, died at Paris on Tuesday.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, the seventh paragraph of the address relating to railroads was, after considerable discussion, agreed to.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 18th, but they bring no news of the slightest importance. The current rumour was that the Government had finally decided on the dissolution of the Cortes. The new Municipal Law continued to excite considerable opposition in the provinces, the Basque provinces more especially. It was believed that a change of ministers was at hand, the Moderados themselves being heartily sick of Gonzales Bravo. These rumours go so far as to give the programme of the new Cabinet. Prim remains in Catalonia, but has resigned his command to General Blanco. The *Gazette* contains the official report of the surrender of Figueras.

Letters and journals from Madrid of the 19th have reached us, but their contents are of little interest. The capitulation of Figueras had given general dissatisfaction; the terms were considered liberal towards the insurgents. It was deemed all but impossible that Gonzales Bravo could long maintain his position, the very Moderados having been heard to declare themselves against him. Señor Isturiz was pointed at on all hands as his successor. The Queen and her sister visited the Circus on the 18th, and were well received. The Ministers occupied the next box to that of the Royal Family.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By a mercantile arrival at Liverpool from China, we have, from St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope shipping lists to the 16th November inclusive, brought to that island by a coasting vessel. The total value of the exports from the Cape division amounts to £42,733, and those from Port Elizabeth to £32,892. The imports from Europe at Port Elizabeth were of the value of £26,721, and inclusive of all other ports, to £29,077. The Bittern, 16 guns, Commander Aldingham, had arrived in Simon's Bay on the 8th Nov., having captured off the west coast a Brazilian schooner, the negroes having escaped on shore; and also a brigantine, name and nation unknown; both of which had been sent to St. Helena for adjudication. The General Hewitt, with troops on board for Calcutta, had arrived at Table Bay on the 3rd Nov.; all well.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.



THE PROCESSION THROUGH DAME STREET.

IRELAND AND THE STATE TRIALS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.

Here is another letter *de omnibus rebus*, but, most of all, as it should be, about the absorbing topic of the state trials. As far as I can judge here, these remarkable prosecutions appear to be creating a profound sensation in England; and the tone of English opinion with regard to them is even here more looked to than the strong party articles of the Dublin press. The presence of so strong a corps of London reporters and correspondents as we have here at present fixes the eye of curiosity upon the results of their mission, and there is a great *cacoethes* to know what "my masters" of the leviathan the journalism of London will have to say about the Irish row. The great space, too, which the metropolitan papers have devoted to the trials—almost to the exclusion of other topics of public intelligence—tests the importance in which they are held in England, and how deeply those "who hold the Union dear" believe the peace of both countries to be involved in their conclusion. When that conclusion may arrive it would be indeed hard to speculate upon. Unless the

jury should fall sick, and I am inclined to think that none of them will feign to do so, six weeks, at least, seems to be their very shortest limit. I know that the Crown has subpoenaed more than a hundred witnesses, and that one who stands about eighty on the list (at present not twelve have been examined), has got leave of absence to go into the country for a few days. So that, what with the Crown phalanx, the traversers' own army of evidence, and the ponderous interruptions of counsel upon points, there is pleasant prospect of an eternal dilatory dalliance; and we may say "*avez vous fini*?" to this trial long before it will be able to answer in the affirmative! What you will do for efficient Parliamentary reporters in London, when the Session arrives, or what effect the opening debates of the Legislature will have upon the trial itself, are other speculations, which have each their share of puzzle in the solving; but, indeed, for straightforward people, the whole business affords a very pretty labyrinth as it stands.

Whatever the result, the agitation itself has a very mischievous effect upon social Dublin—ay, and upon Dublin commercial, too. I have been here long enough to discover and to regret this. I told you that the Dublin people evinced more quiet and less excitement

than we do in London over great topics of national disturbance—and the fact is so; but, nevertheless, men's minds are absorbed in the contemplation—though it be comparatively a passive one—of their religious and political position; their hearts dwell upon it, their thoughts cling to it, they leave their homes and business to run after and to watch, they whet their appetites and season their punch with it, they carry it into the bosom of their families and bring its spice and flavour into their home discourse, they present it from a newspaper or over a snuff-box to their companions and their friends—in a word, it is their public idol and their household god, and no considerations of worldly interest or advantage can ever eradicate it from their spirit till some climax shall bring a period of repose. Thus it is, that, without noise, without fussiness or needless turmoil, without any vivacious or boisterous hurry, without any apparent flurry of the spirit, Dublin devotes itself entirely to religion or politics, and absorbs its being in these state prosecutions. But really trade is in a great measure paralyzed by this; and although there are plenty of rich capitalists in the city (who, by the way, ominously refuse to lay out their money in the present state of things), yet there is a startling amount of poverty pervading the daily trade, and the only sort of people who seem to be really flourishing are the newsvenders, the lawyers, and the proprietors of lodging-houses and hotels. Living is cheap, rents are dear; but, otherwise, there is nothing stirring but "stagnation" and the state trials.

In fact, the chief business of the inhabitants seems to be the running backwards and forwards to and from the Four Courts, asking each other on the road who is under examination, or whether the Crown or the traversers are addressing the bench, or what fun is in court (for there is none out of it), or what came of the meeting at Lord Charlemont's (of which anon), or how the "Protestants" got on at the Rotunda, and such like effusions of curiosity, until the courts close, and then it is "home to dinner," with a running commentary upon the town hearsay until the papers are out, and then a running commentary upon the evidence when the papers are read. And so poor trade ponders over its depopulated counters and its empty tills, and business shakes its drooping head at agitation, as much as to say "Arrah, when will ye be done wid me, ye unconscionable baste?"

And this is felt by all classes—or rather by the only two classes there are—Protestants and Catholics—Conservatives and Repealers—alike. One party says that agitation is the killing mischief, and wish Dan at the Devil; the other sees a revival of commerce and endless prosperity in Repeal—and pretty animated women in the shops (who have nothing else to do, like Molly Bawn's stars), will tell you, in a sweet whining brogue, and with eyes half subdued by sorrowfulness, or half lit up with smiles, that it's "only that wretch Dan," or that it's "nothing under Heaven but the lack of Repale that's ruinin' them entirely." All the ladies here are politicians, and full of vivacity and partizanship in private—tinging their generous festivities and profuse hospitality with sparkling episodes of feminine enthusiasm, which, before general society, none but your high-spirited and uncurbed Irish gentlewoman would have the courage to display. Several laughing and startling instances of the sharp and warm political sallies of the Irish ladies have half amazed, and quite delighted me, during the short time that I have partaken the charm of their society in "Dublin Town." Apropos of the ladies, may I not, before abandoning "the darling theme," just hint that "it is a glorious sight to see" them on a fine day pouring out a bevy of beauty into Sackville-street promenade, their eyes sparkling with political fervour—their rosy cheeks of health (for as they ride about at other times in the open cars, the lovely tinge of freshness woos them through the glowing air) deepening their



O'CONNELL LEAVING THE ROBIN ROOM FOR THE COURT.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.



THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THE TRIAL.

colour under the excitement of political curiosity—stopping friends here—forming groups there—with the trials, and the trials only, in their looks and upon their lips; and the dear, resistless brogue enquiring after “wicked Dan,” or “darling Dan,” according to the predilection of the enchanting querist’s heart! Yes, I tell you that the *tableaux vivants* which Irish beauty gathers in noble Sackville-street, under the animation of political excitement, might warm old Nelson from his column’d height, and certainly afford a sufficient excuse for my momentary digression from the active and earnest business of the absorbing trials themselves.

Revenons à nos moutons, however, and let us come to the
PROGRESS OF THE PROSECUTION.

The public papers—and the later communications of your own reporters here—will have made you acquainted with the routine of the trials, so far as they have proceeded; it will, therefore, be my business only to hold a sort of free commune with you upon the *personnel* of the evidence, and the impression it has made upon different parties’—and upon my own—minds.

You will see that the first witness examined was Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, the Government Reporter. Oh! what a cruel tearing was expected for this hapless gentleman! What eternal rolls of castigatory parchment were said to be hidden in the traversers’ bags—what brief of torture to be lying under the traverser’s noses for him! He was to be put upon the rack with a vengeance—he was to be *ill-Hughes’d* indeed! Pity had already crept into people’s bosoms on his behalf, and Vengeance was half satisfied before his slaying began!

Oh! Mr. Hughes,
I’d not be in your shoes,

was the street impromptu that made the bridges echo and the Liffey bubble with dismay!

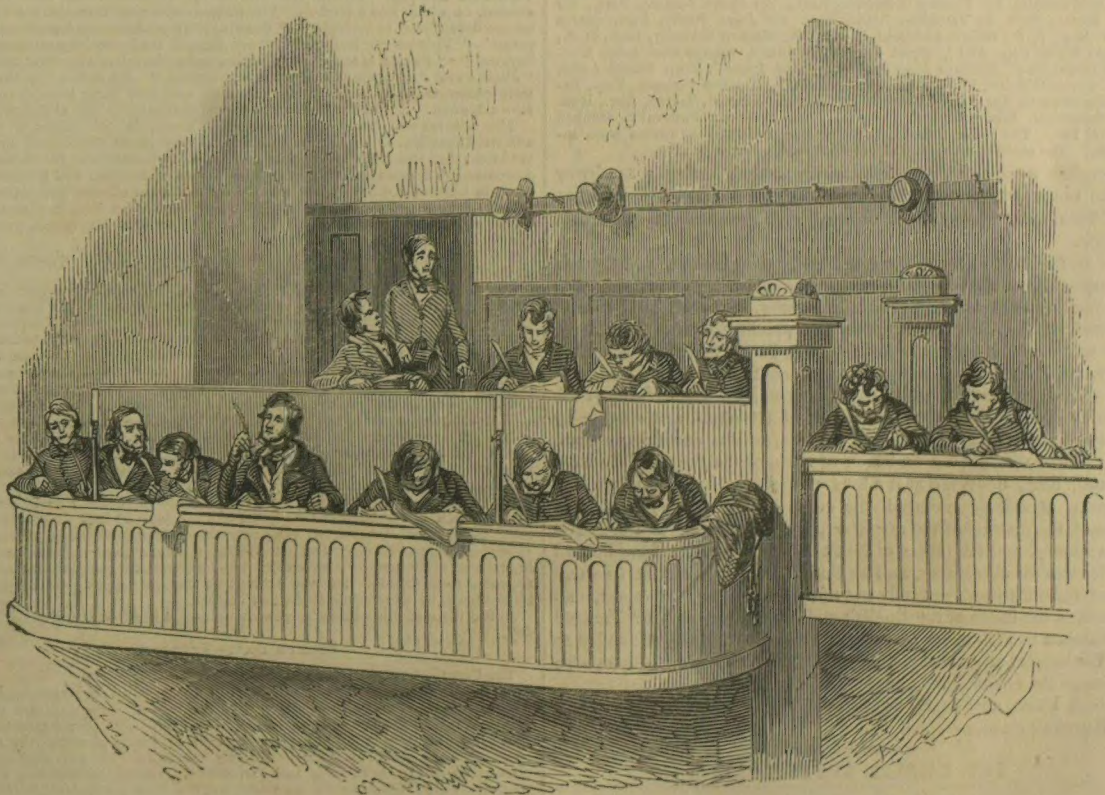
But all this was the “*parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*,” not that we mean to make a mouse either of Mr. Hughes or his examination; but it soon became evident that the frog had swelled before the bull, and that the “bubble on the Liffey had burst!” Mr. Hughes was calmly examined; his torture was abrogated, and he was permitted to go through his arduous task like a self-possessed and straightforward gentleman. He spoke to the point, made no palaver; enunciated his answers with clearness, and, we notice, read his documents beautifully. He had avowed himself a Government Reporter at all the meetings he attended—spoke out in that capacity and applied for documents in that capacity only. He cleared up the mistake he had involuntarily made as to identity in his first depositions by stating that he had immediately corrected that mistake to the Crown Solicitor and his head clerk—he repeated upon oath his declaration that Tom Steele had really quoted—

“Behemoth, biggest-born of earth,
Upheaved its vastness,”

And from all I can gather elsewhere, as well as from the *prestige* assumed from Tom’s half-phrenzied poetical declamation, I have no personal doubt of the fact. At all events, the traversers did not think proper to examine him upon this point, but he was let down quietly, and left the court with golden opinions from all parties.

The evidence next in importance was that of Mr. Ross, who also sustained himself with considerable self-possession, and evinced some smartness of reply; but this gentleman did not come quite so well out of his ordeal as Mr. Hughes. Still he did not get the unmerciful flogging which it was expected would be administered, and the anticipation which made his examination an object of so much attraction to the audience, for what would have been “death to the witness would have been sport to them.” Mr. Ross was a gentleman, I know of deservedly high reputation on the London press for his reporting qualifications, and was, respectively, one of the most efficient men upon the *Times* and *Chronicle*. No more able person could have been selected for the purposes of Government, and so

Government seems to have imagined, for it has paid him four hundred pounds. Mr. Ross sees no reason why a newspaper reporter should not be examined, if properly subpoenaed, nor, I confess, do I. I cannot agree in the protest of the Dublin press, to the effect that the responsibilities of a reporter should exonerate a man from his duties as a citizen; and I think that either in his capacity of newspaper reporter, or Government reporter, Mr. Ross might have given evidence *sans tache*. But the complaints here, among the liberal press, and all the friends of the traversers, is, that Mr. Ross veiled one capacity in another, and procured, avowedly for the public journals, documents really meant for the private information of the Crown. Of this charge, being true there is, to say the least, colourable



THE REPORTERS' BOX.

suspicion, and I cannot regard the position of Mr. Ross as at all enviable in this respect. Upon the whole, however, he escaped "not much scathed," although he had to answer questions concerning his personal affairs, which were, I think, ungenerously, if not unfairly, put by the traversers' counsel. He rather beat the Bar, however, over the questions about his politics, and created a great deal of laughter in the court. He was much exhausted with the fatigue of long reading, and, at the instance of the judges, was more than once relieved by the Clerk of the Court. Then he assumed, for the nonce, the character of an *Orangeman*, and sucked away at a genuine *St. Michael* with refreshing vigour.

The next "pressman" examined was the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, Mr. Jackson, who, when the Crown had done with him, was taken in hand by Mr. Fitzgibbon, who lashed him, *con amore*, for nearly an entire day. I would not willingly witness a repetition of that flagellation—it was crucifying. The witness was alternately vexed, bullied, and confused by it, until, I fear, he nearly ruined his evidence, damaged himself, and placed the former proprietors of the *Morning Herald* in a position degrading and disgraceful in the extreme. I have no word to say against the present dynasty of that journal, but I will speak my mind, as every one in Dublin is doing, about the disclosures of this curious evidence. I can almost more pity than condemn Mr. Jackson, whose weakness and indecision are but too apparent, and seem, moreover, to have been externally controlled, but I can find no terms of reproach too strong for the journal, which not only controlled but betrayed them. Mr. Jackson was a chance contributor of some lively pleasantries—half fact, half fiction—which used to appear in the *Morning Herald* as reports of the "Kilrush Petty Sessions." They attracted some notice in London, and so far won the approval of the proprietors that they made Mr. Jackson the offer of their "Dublin correspondence," at the paltry pittance of three guineas per week. Living, however, is cheap here as I have said, and young men in Ireland, without private property and perhaps with a family, are glad to obtain even so small a certainty where the labour is not great, although the responsibility is—as it has turned out—important. Mr. Jackson took the birth—sent daily his confidential communications to the *Morning Herald*; that journal kept them after use—reserved them as matter for a Government prosecution—betrayed them, without consulting Mr. Jackson, into the hands of the Crown Solicitor, and the first intimation their writer receives of the shameful fact, comes in the shape of a visit from the Irish official, who lays before him the whole of his treasured correspondence, with a letter from his proprietors commanding him to seal it with his initial verification! I am sorry that Mr. Jackson had the weakness to initial those documents—though I can well make much and sorrowful allowance for the predicament of a young and nervous man, with a family, placed in the alternative of losing his immediate means of subsistence, or of verifying documents which he had after all really written. I know that his true course would have been to have spurned the injunction of the paper that had betrayed him without his knowledge—and we wish he had done so, if only to have spared himself the ordeal of the traversers' fierce examination. But I brand the conduct of the *Morning Herald* as bad and mean, and treacherous in the extreme, and I am only glad that it has abandoned the dynasty that could involve its character by the commission of such an act.

Having thus dismissed the three features of first importance in the evidence at the commencement of the trials, and which form the real topics of Dublin conversation, I shall leave your readers to gather the substance of the remaining testimony from your reports, merely calling your attention to a sort of practical sell, perpetrated by O'Connell upon the Crown during the course of Tuesday's proceedings.

Although a prisoner, and under heavy recognizances, he, with one of the other traversers, Tom Steele, left the court, and hurried away as fast as they could fly to a meeting at the Conciliation Hall, where Dan succeeded in delivering himself of a short and fiery oration, Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., and the descendant of Brian Boru, being in the chair. Dan and his brother traversers, however, being missed by the Attorney-General, were soon fetched back by a mandate from the Court of Queen's Bench, but not, as I have said, before he had had his say—and for the first, and, I suppose, the Attorney-General will take care last time, sold the Government. You will have seen that Justice Burton being unwell, and absent, in consequence, from court, the traversers applied to postpone the trials for his recovery, but without success. This is only another instance, however, of the arduous and persevering struggle for delay, which the traversers have maintained all through this momentous prosecution.

MEETING AT CHARLEMONT HOUSE.—In consequence of circulars issued by the Earl of Charlemont, a meeting of Liberal peers, members of the House of Commons, and other gentlemen, took place on Thursday at Charlemont House, Rutland-square, "to consider the course most judicious to be adopted in the present state of Ireland." Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen who attended—upwards of fifty—were the following:—The Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Clanricarde, Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Charlemont, Earl of Leitrim, Earl of Meath, Earl of Milford, Viscount Acheson, Lord Stuart De Decies, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart., Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., Sir John Burke, Bart., Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., Sir John Power, Bart., James Power, Esq., M.P., Robert Archbold, Esq., M.P., Matthew Corbally, Esq., M.P., Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., Right Hon. A. R. Blake, George Roe, Esq., Thomas Hutton, Esq., William Murphy, Esq., Peter Purcell, Esq., Shafto Adair, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., Hon. Charles Trench, Stephen Dickson, Esq., Leonard Crosthwaite, Esq., Joseph Stock, Esq., M.P., John H. Talbot, Esq., Hon. Col. Southwell, Marmaduke C. Roberts, Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Stephen Grehan, Esq. The Right Hon. D. R. Pigot was prevented by illness from attending. The circular convening the meeting was marked private.

Speeches were made, and resolutions passed, having a tendency similar to that which marked the spirit of the aggregate meeting at the Music-hall, which you described and reported in your last number.

Dr. Giffard, the editor of the *Standard*, is in Dublin, and there is a rumour afloat, whether well-founded or otherwise I cannot inform you, that he has been subpoenaed (how, or why, or wherefore, I cannot imagine) by the Government upon the pending trials. If it be so, there will be a fine encounter between the illustrious Doctor and the traversers. At a great and most respectable MEETING OF PROTESTANT OPERATIVES, which took place on Tuesday evening at the Rotunda, Doctor Giffard sat on the left of the chair, and eloquently addressed an audience of near 2000 persons, amidst deafening cheers. The meeting was got up on behalf of Richard Oastler; and Busfield Ferrand, Esq., delivered at it a long and strong harangue, in which he most effectively pictured the evils of the factory slavery in England, the distress of the manufacturing districts under the march of machinery, and the curse of the Poor-law bill. All these Richard Oastler was for abrogating, and he hoped soon to see that fine and honest philanthropist, not only out of prison, but in Parliament, and advocating the cause of the English and the Irish poor. Mr. Ferrand was listened to with much attention and sympathy, and responded to with the loudest acclamations. The Rev. Mr. Gregg and others also addressed the assembly.

I think I have now nearly exhausted for you the topics of the week, and therefore close my epistle.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

SIXTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

At the sitting of the Court on Saturday morning, being the sixth day of the trial, Mr. John Jackson, another Government reporter, was examined. He stated that he is the Irish correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, and he was produced with a view to the identification of the several traversers, the issue

of certain documents from the Corn Exchange, and various reports of speeches at the Repeal Association. On his cross-examination he stated that all the reports and documents forwarded by him to the *Morning Herald* had been sent back for the purposes of this prosecution! He also stated that he had received instructions from the late proprietor of that journal to place himself in communication with Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor. He admitted that he had been in the habit of embellishing his reports, that he did not write short-hand, that he generally copied his reports from the notes of other reporters, or cut them out from the morning papers published the next day after the meeting.

At the close of the cross-examination of this witness, counsel on the part of the traversers applied to have his evidence altogether expunged, as, upon his own showing, he was a totally incompetent witness.

The Court considered the matter well deserving of consideration, but the present was not the time to argue it.

John Brown, printer to the Repeal Association, deposed to the fact of having been employed and paid by Mr. Ray, for printing-work done for the use of the Association, among which were pamphlets entitled "Report of Committee for Considering the Constitution of the Irish Parliament"—"Instructions for Appointment of Repeal Wardens"—"Proclamation referring to the appointment of Arbitration Courts"—"Address of Association to the Inhabitants of Counties subject to the British Crown"—"Rules for the Regulation of the Arbitration Courts"—"Arbitration Summons."

On the production of the document providing for the appointment of Repeal Wardens,

Mr. M'Donagh, Q.C., on the part of the traversers, objected to its production as evidence, it not being included in "the bill of particulars," supplied by the Crown. The learned counsel proceeded to argue against its reception at great length.

The Attorney-General contended that in a case of conspiracy they were not bound to state on the face of their bill of particulars the nature of the evidence on which they relied, and submitted that the document should be received as evidence.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., followed in support of the objection, and contended that inasmuch as the bill of particulars specified the periods at which the overt acts took place, while there was no evidence before the Court to show at what time or in what year the document before the Court was printed and published, it could not be received.

After a long argument, the Court gave their decision for the admissibility of the document, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.—MONDAY.

The Court met at the usual hour (eleven o'clock), but it was found that Mr. Justice Burton was absent through indisposition.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., on the part of the traversers, objected to the trial proceeding in the absence of Mr. Justice Burton.

The Chief Justice said he would take a note of the objection, whereupon the Attorney-General said, that in the case of the Bristol riots, when one of the Judges was prevented by illness from attending the Court, the other Judges decided that the trial should proceed.

The Clerk of the Crown then proceeded to read the documents proved by Brown, the printer, on Saturday.

Thomas Thacker, a lithographic artist, proved the execution, in Holbrook's establishment, of the various cards of admission for associates, members, and volunteers, and deposed to the fact of several alterations having been made in the designs, at the suggestion of Mr. Ray and others of the traversers. He also proved the execution, at the same establishment, of "the Repeal Warden's diploma."

In the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. M'Donagh, Q.C., he stated that he was a loyal subject of her Majesty, and that he did not think that in taking those sketches, he was doing anything inconsistent with his allegiance to the Throne.

Isaac Gardiner, another artist in the employment of Holbrook, proved that he had assisted in the execution of the cards, in the ordinary way of business.

Several other persons were produced to prove the delivery of the cards at the Repeal Association, but it did not appear that any of the traversers were present at the delivery.

Among the documents printed at Holbrook's was the form of the deed of submission to the Arbitration Courts, to the production of which Mr. Fitzgibbon objected, because the copy handed in contained a stamp of which the Association knew nothing. This stamp, he argued, might have been placed on it by the other side, to serve a particular purpose, and, as it was intended to send it to the jury as a piece of documentary evidence, he submitted that it should not be received.

The objection was met by the Chief Justice, who intimated to counsel that "the Crown did not propose to read the stamp." This piece of judicial wit elicited a laugh from the Crown counsel.

Mr. Justice Perrin observed that the document could not go to the jury without the consent of counsel for the traversers, and the matter dropped.

John Ulick M'Namara was the next witness produced by the Crown. It did not appear in his direct examination that he was a professional reporter, but he deposed to his being present at the Tullamore meeting in June last, of which he took a short-hand note. He deposed to the presence of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steele, and Daniel O'Connell, jun., at the meeting, and proceeded to read a report of the speeches delivered by the Chairman, Dr. O'Raverty, Mr. Flannagan, Rev. Mr. Sprain, Rev. Mr. Nolan, Mr. Samuel Robinson, and Mr. O'Connell. While the witness was occupied in reading Mr. O'Connell's speech,

The Attorney-General stated to the Court that he had no desire to insist on the constant attendance of the traversers in Court; it was sufficient for him if they remained within its precincts, but he understood that two of the traversers had left to attend a public meeting, and he therefore called on the Court to cause them to be sent for.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., stated that he was not aware of the fact, but would immediately cause the absent gentlemen to be sent for.

In the course of a few minutes Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele, who had attended the meeting at Conciliation Hall, entered the court, and took their seats among the traversers, and the matter dropped; after which,

The examination of the witness was resumed, when he stated that he had seen at the meeting banners and placards, on which were printed "See, the conquering hero comes," "Ireland, her Parliament again, or the world in a blaze."

Mr. Rigby, one of the jury, having inquired if the placard was exhibited at the meeting, or posted on the walls of the town, the witness replied, on the walls of the town.

The witness then deposed that he was employed by Capt. Despard, the stipendiary magistrate, to report the proceedings. He did not go there as a newspaper reporter, but expected to be paid for his report; but as he did not write it out in time he very much feared he would never be paid for it. When he went to the meeting it was understood he was to be paid by Government. He wrote out his report, and gave it to his brother, who was to give it to another person, who was to do something else with it; but he never saw the transcript afterwards till he came to London.

John Simpson Stuart, a sub-inspector of constabulary, was next produced, for the purpose, it would appear, of deposing to the mottoes on the banners at the Tullamore meeting. He proved that in the High-street an arch had been erected, on which was a motto—"The slave-master may brandish his whip, but we are determined to be free." "Beware, physical force is a dangerous experiment"—"Rely on the Irish people"—"Repeal shall not be put down by the bayonet"—"Ireland is too great to be dragged at the tail of any other nation."—"Justice and Prosperity to all Creeds and Classes." He stated that the crowds were accompanied by bands in fancy dresses, and that large numbers of horsemen attended. He read portions of a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Henn, in the course of which he admitted that Mr. O'Connell had said something about Ribbonism and illegal societies; but just when he commenced, he (the witness) lost the thread of his discourse. There was no tendency, he said, to disturbance; and he thought the mode in which the crowds came into the town had the effect of preserving order. When asked as to the period at which he saw the arch on the day of meeting, he would not swear that it was not taken down by order of Mr. Steele, previous to the commencement of the meeting.

Neal Brown, Esq., a stipendiary magistrate, was the next witness, but there was nothing of consequence elicited by his examination.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Moore, he stated that he received directions from his superiors to attend the meeting. There was no riot or disturbance at the meeting; nor did any necessity arise for the interposition of the police.

James Johnston, a head-constable in the constabulary, deposed to the attendance of large bodies of horsemen at the Longford meeting, in May last, and specified the mottoes on the banners, which were pretty much the same as those used at the Tullamore meeting. He also repeated, from notes taken on the spot, portions of the speeches delivered at the meeting. Mr. O'Connell, he said, told them he would not be content while there was a single Ribbon society in Ireland. He desired them not to take illegal oaths, and that if they took his advice, and remained peaceable and tranquil, they would soon have the Parliament again; go home quietly, tell your friends the strange news, and when I want you again I'll let you know.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Fitzgibbon, witness said he was sent to the meeting with instructions to take notes of what was said and done at the meeting. Saw no riot or breach of the peace at or after the meeting, although they were shouting and leaping, and brandishing sticks; indeed they were in a sweating rage of excitement. Saw several men on horseback, who, from their dress, appeared to be priests. He was present at the meeting in plain clothes, or, in other words, he was disguised in plain clothes.

At the close of this witness's cross-examination the Court adjourned till next day.

EIGHTH DAY.—TUESDAY.

The Court sat at ten o'clock, when

John Maguire, a head constable of police, was called and examined by Mr. Bennett, Q.C. This witness deposed to the fact of large numbers of people having attended the Longford meeting in May last. The people marched, as he thought, in military order, and were preceded by bands of music, the members of which were attired in fancy or military costumes. He also deposed to the attendance of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele. Among the mottoes about the platform were, "Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland." "He who commits a crime strengthens the enemy." He heard Mr. O'Connell speak on that occasion, but the portions which he repeated were certainly anything rather than verbatim reports of the hon. gentleman's sentiments.

On the cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., he stated that he read in the evening papers of the previous night a report of the evidence of

Constable Johnson. He saw no breach of the peace at or after the meeting. Indeed he did not go there to preserve the peace. His business was to take observations of the proceedings, and report the result to his superiors.

John Jolly, a head constable of police, was the next witness. He deposed to being present at the Mallow meeting in June last. He attended the meeting in plain clothes. When describing the procession he said, the persons forming it marched four and six deep. They were preceded by bands, and the persons who appeared to be in command had wands with narrow ribbons attached. He saw Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele in the procession on its return to Mallow, and heard Mr. O'Connell, while addressing the meeting, say that the Union should be repealed within a given time; that they should have Ireland for the Irish, and he defied them to withhold it; for they were too strong, too virtuous, and too temperate, to be kept in slavery.

This witness, who was cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, stated that he had conversed frequently with the preceding witnesses on the subject of the trials. Would not swear that he did not read an account of Mr. O'Connell's speech at the Mallow meeting in the newspapers. The crowds did nothing more than play music.

Henry Godfrey, a police constable, was examined by Mr. Freeman in reference to the Balinglass meeting in August last. He deposed to a numerous attendance—to the presence of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele—to violent expressions on the part of the crowd. In the course of this witness's examination,

Mr. Cantwell, agent for one of the traversers, objected to a question put by Mr. Freeman, and which he designated a leading, and therefore an illegal question. This gave rise to a scene in which the Court, counsel on both sides, and Mr. Cantwell bore a part, and which terminated in the Lord Chief Justice intimating to Mr. Cantwell that a repetition of such conduct would lead to his removal from the court.

The cross-examination of this witness was totally devoid of interest. He admitted, however, that in his direct examination he pretended to read expressions from his note-book which the book did not contain.

Henry Twist, another police constable, was examined by Mr. Martley, and deposed to the presence of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele at the Balinglass meeting in August last.

The witness stated, on his cross-examination, that there was no disposition to riot at or after the meeting, and that every thing passed off quietly.

Patrick Lennaghan, a police constable, was examined by Mr. Tomb, in reference to the same meeting. In the course of his examination, he deposed to certain expressions used by persons in the crowd on the termination of the meeting. To which line of examination

Mr. Moore, Q.C., objected, contending, on the part of the traversers, that it was dangerous and unconstitutional to hold them accountable for what was said and done by individuals who might neither have been present at, nor connected with, the meeting.

Mr. Tomb held that the language used by persons after the meeting proved the effect produced on the minds by the proceedings and speeches.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., thought the Court would regard such a proposition as repugnant to common sense and common justice.

The Attorney-General quoted a variety of authorities in support of Mr. Tomb. Mr. Whiteside replied.

When the Court decided the objection was good, and that the expressions referred to should be struck out of the evidence.

On examination, witness stated that the meeting was perfectly peaceable, and that there was no disposition to riot.

Manvers Hughes, an acting constable of police, deposed to the same facts as the preceding witnesses, in reference to the Balinglass meeting, and also that he heard three or four persons, previous to the meeting, say that Mr. Saunders's house should be attacked, as it was once the scene of blood.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that the meeting was perfectly peaceable, and that, although several of his superior officers were present, he believed they were not in town at present.

John Tranan, another constable of police, deposed to expressions made use of at the Balinglass meeting.

John Macan, a sub-constable of police, was examined in reference to the Clontibet meeting, at which the Rev. Mr. Tierney took a part. He deposed to expressions used by the reverend gentleman at the meeting, and also to a private conversation he had with Mr. Tierney previous to the meeting, in the course of which he said the feeling in favour of repeal had extended to the army, and they would aid their fellow men in seeking the redress of their grievances.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., submitted that a private conversation, several days previous to the meeting, was no evidence against the traversers.

The Court ruled that the evidence should be admitted.

The examination was resumed, when the witness proceeded with the further details of the conversation between himself and Mr. Tierney, from which it appeared that the reverend gentleman told him, that even if they did not succeed in obtaining Repeal, they would get other measures which would be beneficial to the country.

On cross-examination, the witness stated there was no violence nor tendency to riot at the meeting; and also that several magistrates were present at the meeting in addition to the superior officers of police.

Wm. Thomson, a head constable of police, deposed to the attendance of the Rev. Mr. Tierney at the Clontibet meeting in August last, and repeated the substance of several passages from speeches delivered by Mr. O'Neill Daunt and others.

This witness, on his cross-examination, testified to the peaceable character of the meeting.

James Walker, another policeman, had not been sworn, when

The Lord Chief Justice, who had been in consultation with his brethren for some time, desired the Tipstaff of the Court to call Samuel Maunsell, of 42, Leeson-street. Mr. Maunsell was called accordingly, but not appearing,

The Chief Justice desired that he might be in attendance in the morning, in order that he might explain the contents of a letter which had been handed to the Court by the High Sheriff, and which, unless properly explained, would be considered a very improper interference with the High Sheriff in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Mr. Justice Perrin said he should be in attendance in the morning, and he would recommend the individual to be very cautious in the meantime how he conducted himself.

The examination of the witness was then proceeded with. He deposed to the attendance of Mr. O'Connell and others of the traversers at the Tara meeting, and on his cross-examination admitted that it was perfectly peaceable.

George Despard, a stipendiary magistrate, deposed to the assembly of a large body of people in the town of Trim on the morning of the Tara meeting, who formed four deep, and marched in procession, accompanied by bands of music, to the place of meeting. He calculated that at least 100,000 persons passed him on the way to the meeting. There were upwards of 7,000 horsemen, and he counted nineteen bands of music. This witness, like all the preceding ones, admitted on his cross-examination that there was no disposition to riot manifested by the hundreds of thousands who attended the meeting.

John Robinson, a constable of police, was examined by Mr. Bennett, in reference to the Clifden meeting, in September last, and deposed to the fact of very many of the persons who attended the meeting having Repeal cards in their hats. He was cross-examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon, but nothing of consequence was elicited, and at a quarter to five the court adjourned till ten next morning.

NINTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crampton, and Mr. Justice Perrin, took their seats upon the bench at ten o'clock precisely. Mr. Justice Burton was still absent from indisposition.

The traversers and jurors answered to their names.

The Clerk of the Crown—Direct the Crier to call Samuel Maunsell, of 42, Leeson-street.

The Crier called Mr. Maunsell three times consecutively, but there was no reply.

Mr. Henn, Q.C., rose and said that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Maunsell, with whom he had an interview that morning, and who assured him that he had not been apprised until a late hour on the night preceding that the Court had intimated any desire that he should be in attendance. He promised, however, that he should be in attendance punctually at the sitting of the Court, and he (counsel) did not know to what circumstance his absence was to be attributed. Mr. Maunsell requested him to address their lordships on his behalf, and to state that it was not his intention to attempt any justification for the letter which he had yesterday written, but to assure the Court that it was written at a thoughtful moment, and under feelings of great excitement. He had also expressed a wish that he might be permitted to make an affidavit explanatory of the circumstances under which the letter had been penned, and was anxious to know, whether, after the making of such an affidavit, the Court would be satisfied with the expression of his regret for what had occurred; but he (the counsel) had told him that it would be much better for him to attend the Court in person, and thus ascertain their Lordships' feelings on the subject. He concurred in the propriety of this suggestion, and after again expressing his regret for what had occurred, had distinctly promised to attend at ten o'clock.

Judge Crampton—It is very possible Mr. Maunsell may be here by-and-by. It is only ten o'clock.

The Chief Justice—I trust he may be in attendance, and I am very happy to find that he has the good sense to place himself under Mr. Henn's directions. I trust that he now sees the impropriety of his conduct, and understands the predicament in which he has placed himself by writing a very improper letter to the High Sheriff in the execution of his duty, thereby offering an affront to a public officer, and committing at the same time a very gross contempt of Court.

Mr. Henn—I do not intend to make any excuse for Mr. Maunsell's conduct, and all I can say in extenuation, is what I have already stated, that he wrote the letter under great excitement. Your Lordships are aware that the letter had no connexion whatever with the present trials.

Chief Justice—Oh, none whatever.

The evidence commenced with that of one of the constabulary from Cork, named Haley. He stated he attended the Mullaghmast meeting, at which he purchased a paper purporting to be "a full and true account of the bloody massacre of four hundred Roman Catholics at Mullaghmast," and also that he saw a banner flying at the front of the platform, inscribed with the words—"Ireland dragged at the tail of another nation."

Mr. Moore and Mr. Monaghan, on the part of the traversers, objected to the paper mentioned by the witness being read in evidence, inasmuch as it was not proved to have been printed by the printer of the Association, nor with the authority and consent of the traversers.

The Solicitor-General contended that such proof was not necessary, and that the fact of its having been distributed in the presence of the traversers, and therefore with their knowledge and consent, rendered it admissible evidence.

The document was admitted.

The Attorney-General then applied to put in evidence that portion of the speech of her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament, referring to Ireland, and expressing her determination to maintain the Union.

Mr. Moore objected to this course, but the speech was admitted by the Court, on the ground alleged by the Crown lawyers, that it had been commented on in several speeches of Mr. O'Connell, which formed the subject matter of the indictment.

The speech, or rather the extract from it, was read from the *London Gazette*, of August 29.

James Irwin, station-house clerk of police at Liverpool, was the next witness examined. He proved the posting of a placard in that town, containing the "Address to all the Subjects of the British Crown."

Mr. O'Connell, of the *Standard*, then was called, and proved having received the declaration of the property of the *Nation* newspaper, on the 18th Nov., 1842; saw it signed by Mr. Duffy. The witness was examined by Mr. Whiteside, he said he did not know Mr. Duffy, neither could he swear to his handwriting.

Mr. Whiteside then submitted to the Court, that there was not a particle of proof to identify Mr. Duffy, the traverser in the case, with the person who had signed the paper. That should be proved by somebody who knew Mr. Duffy or his handwriting.

After a lengthened discussion on this point, the Lord Chief Justice said that he did not think sufficient evidence of proprietorship had been given. Subsequently, on reading further in the act, his lordship reversed his decision, and ruled that the proof be received.

The Attorney-General was not anxious about the point as far as the present case was concerned, as he was instructed that sufficient proof could be obtained; but he did not wish to establish the precedent.

Mr. Whiteside said, the act should be entitled, "Whereas the Crown may prosecute any person in the community," and it is not incumbent on it to produce any proof of identity (laughter).

Mr. Vernon was recalled, and produced copies of the *Nation*, and read a leading article of the 10th of June, headed "Morality of War." He also, at the request of Mr. Whiteside, read a portion of the proceedings of the Association, which appeared in the same paper. Counsel for the Crown objected on the ground that the speech in question formed part of the defence of the traversers. Another long argument ensued, the Counsel for the traversers contending that the paper in question having been included in the bill of particulars, the Crown was bound to read the whole of those papers which bore on the question at issue.

The Court decided that the proceedings of the Association were a distinct publication, notwithstanding they appeared in the same paper, and, therefore, if read at all, should be read as part of the case of the traversers. The officer of the Court then read several other articles from the *Nation* by direction of the counsel for the traversers, and also an article published on the 12th August, entitled "The March of Nationality," by the direction of the Attorney-General.

The Court rose shortly before five o'clock. Previous to its rising, Mr. Maunsell, who was not present when called upon in the morning, made his appearance, and apologised for any offence he might have given to any officer of the Court.

[We were informed that Maunsell had requested from the High Sheriff a ticket of admission to the court, which, not being granted, he wrote him a letter, in which he designated the High Sheriff "a damned rascal."]

TENTH DAY.—THURSDAY.

The proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Thursday, were of an exceedingly tedious and uninteresting description. The Court, which met at the usual hour, ten o'clock, Mr. Judge Burton being still absent from indisposition, was occupied the greater part of the day with the reading of articles and reports of speeches from the *Freeman* and *Pilot* newspapers. These documents ranged over the whole space of time occupied by the morning meetings, and the dinner which followed them, and again in the afternoon address of the Attorney-General, they have been, to a considerable extent, omitted in the report. The closing of the case depends on the extent to which these extracts and speeches may be read.

Charles Vernon, Esq., produced files of the several papers which were required.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown read the article headed "The Crisis is upon us," appearing in the *Nation* of the 26th of August. Also "The Irish Congress," an article expressing delight at the assemblage of 300 men to act as a national council, like the American Congress, when asserting their independence.

The Attorney-General objected to the traversers' counsel, reading in the present stage of the case, portions of the same newspaper having no bearing on the documents given in evidence by the Crown.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., expressed surprise at the objection, as he had understood the Crown had assented to the arrangement that all the articles in the same paper should be read consecutively, first, for the Crown; secondly, for the traversers.

The Chief Justice observed that the Court did conceive there had been an arrangement to dispose of one paper before going to another, although certainly at that time it was not understood that the traversers' extracts would have been of such length, and of so unconnected a nature.

Judge Crampton hoped that the traversers would not abuse the arrangement by reading matter which was irrelevant.

The Solicitor-General observed that the Crown were quite disposed to accede to any suggestion of the Court; and the objection had been made by the Attorney-General, in order to enable the case for the prosecution to close sooner.

The officer then read for the traversers' counsel the correspondence between Mr. Henry Sugden and Sir Valentine Blake, on the latter being superseded as a magistrate.

The Crown then read an article in the *Pilot*, of the 7th of June, headed "Repeal—Ireland: the Great Drogheda Demonstration," giving an account of the meeting held there, and of the dinner.

The traversers gave in evidence the petition of the Drogheda meeting to Parliament, for a repeal of the legislative union.

For the Crown was read "the Kilkenny Banquet," in the *Pilot* of the 12th of June.

Mr. M'Donagh said that he did not mean to delay the Court by having read the whole of the speech made by Mr. O'Connell, but the whole could be entered as evidence for the traversers.

Extracts were read to the jury on behalf of the traversers, in order to show that the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert were drunk with enthusiasm.

The proceedings at the meeting at Mallow were given in evidence, and the remarkable speech of Mr. O'Connell at the banquet, where he hurled his high and haughty defiance at the Saxon, and lamented the day that the Saxon "polluted the virgin soil of Ireland with his cursed foot."

Mr. M'Donagh required an extract to be read from the speech of Mr. Roche, M.P., at the meeting where he spoke of the tranquillity of the meeting.

Mr. Vernon read an account from the *Freeman's Journal* of the 7th of August, of the meeting at Balinglass, in the county of Wicklow. The numbers present were stated at 150,000, and as having come from six counties. The speech of Mr. O'Connell on that occasion was of the usual kind, as for example, his statement respecting Lord Wicklow, that one pig was worth ten Lord Wicklows, because the pig could be eaten, and that so much good could not be got out of his lordship.

That Lord Portlinton's ancestor had come to Wicklow in the capacity of hangman to the army. The Crown then had read by the officer the account of the Tara meeting as contained in the *Pilot* newspaper of the 16th of August. The paper stated that upwards of one million of persons attended the meeting from various places in Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, as well as from Leinster; and the brave men who came from Wexford stopped to shed a tear over the grave where lay buried the men who had fallen at Tara in 1794. The speeches of Mr. O'Connell at the dinner, and at the banquet, were read by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown. Also Dr. Gray's address.

No witnesses were examined during the day.

It was observed that Mr. O'Connell was very little in court, being busily employed in the library with books and papers, no doubt arranging his defence.

A sensation was created in court during the half hour's absence of the judges, by a paragraph which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday, and which was headed about among the lawyers. It was to the effect that they had "heard with surprise and indignation of the attempts now made to exasperate the popular mind in Ireland against Mr. Bond Hughes;" and continued, "Placards have been stuck upon the walls of Dublin denouncing him as a spy, informer, miscreant, &c. &c., exposing him, therefore, to the perils which deservedly await the most disgraceful miscreant, and the most unprincipled man." There was no truth whatever in this passage, for not only has Mr. Hughes not been assailed since he gave his evidence, but the repeal party have candidly admitted that he gave his evidence with perfect fairness, and that he did not exhibit even the slightest wish to aggravate anything that told against the accused, or suppress anything that was favourable to them. Mr. Hughes was in court as a spectator, and expressed regret at the statement in the *Times*. The deaf walls are well placarded with broadsides, bearing the words, "Where are the 60 names?" and some others of a somewhat similar import, which have only the effect of puzzling passing strangers. There is nothing to warrant the information communicated to the *Times*.

ELEVENTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

The case for the Crown has closed after a lapse of eleven days, and to-morrow Mr. Sheil will open for the traversers. The probability is, that the trial will not occupy any very considerable length of time, but that must depend, to a great extent, on the fact whether or not witnesses will be brought forward for the defence.

The judges sat at ten o'clock to-day, and we were happy to perceive that Mr. Justice Burton was enabled to take his seat on the bench after his temporary indisposition.

Mr. Charles Vernon's examination was resumed. He produced the *Freeman's Journal* of the 4th of April, containing a report of the Repeal Association, which was given in evidence, to show that Mr. Ray acted as secretary, and that Mr. Street acted in the capacity of Repeal Warden for London, and Mr. Maurice O'Connell for the province of Munster. Mr. Duffy handed in several sums of money from various localities on that occasion, and Mr. Ray read a letter from "General" Clancy, enclosing 20s. Mr. O'Connell moved the thanks of the Association to General Clancy, an old and esteemed veteran; and Mr. Barrett, in handing in money from Newtown, dwelt on the display of English Infantry which had once taken place there.

For the traversers, a passage was read, which stated that Mr. T. Rourke, of Dungan Castle, contributed £1 to the Association.

The Crown then gave in evidence the *Freeman's Journal*, of the 31st of May, 1841, having allusion to a correction which Mr. O'Connell made as to having called the soldiers, "the ruffian soldiery of Great Britain." And at the instance

of the traversers the speeches of Dr. Higgins, and Dr. Cantwell, titular Bishops of Ardagh and Meath, were read.

The *Pilot* of the 5th of July was the next paper from which any extracts were read. The first was an editorial article, entitled "Repeal is Coming," and the second was a report of the Repeal Association, when Mr. O'Connell handed in several large sums of money from America. He expressed his delight that that day was the anniversary of American independence, and after denouncing George III. as a great tyrant as ever lived, stated that "the example of America, however, was only to be followed in an extreme case." The next matter read on the part of the Crown was a letter from a man named James Tobin, of Halifax, sending remittances, and requiring the Association to send them the *Nation* and *Freeman's Journal* papers, which would give them a correct idea as to all Irish affairs. The *Freeman's Journal* of the 23rd of August, 1843, was the next journal from which any passage was read. It contained a report of the proceedings at the Association, and in Mr. O'Connell's speech he stated that in submitting to the Union they would yield to England as long as she was strong, but the question of resistance to the Union was a question of prudence only. The leading article, "The National Manifesto," was also relied on; and on the part of the traversers a statement of Mr. O'Connell, that the *Nation* was not the organ of the Association, which body did not hold itself responsible for what appeared in the newspapers.

The *Freeman's Journal* of the 24th of August, with a report of the Association, the Clerk of the Crown next read on the part of the prosecution, showing the organisation adopted to carry into operation the system of arbitration courts. There were also other extracts, which, being enumerated in the opening statement of the Attorney-General, it is unnecessary to insert here.

Mr. Vernon having read, at the instance of the Crown, the poem entitled, "The Memory of the Dead," which celebrated the "glories" of the men of '98, the traversers' counsel required the same gentleman to read an amatory song, "My beautiful, my own," which he did amid much laughter.

The Court seemed a little surprised at an extract of this kind being read as a matter of defence, but made no observation on the subject.

The startling letter signed Richard Power, parish priest, and entitled "The Duty of a Soldier" was next given in evidence by the Crown, and also the article "The Irish in the Army," which appeared in the *Pilot*.

For the traversers an extract was read from a speech of Mr. O'Connell, condemning, in strong terms, the proceedings of persons who sought to collect the repeal rent by means of intimidation.

The Crown gave in evidence an extract from the *Pilot* of the 25th of September, 1843, headed "The Army, the People, and the Government," and also the article—"Rumoured Death of General Jackson—Battle of New Orleans;" a production which was full of expressions of delight at the gallantry of the Americans, abuse of the "miscreant" English, and recommendations of the pike as the weapon most admirably calculated for a night attack. The *Pilot* of the 6th of October, with the paragraph entitled "The Battle of Clontarf," and the *Nation* of the 30th of September, with the advertisement headed "Repeal Cavalry—March to Conquer Hill," were next given in evidence by the Crown. Also the *Freeman's Journal* of the 3rd of October, 1843.

For the traversers was read an extract copied from the *Warder*, complaining of the treatment which the Protestants received at the hands of those in authority, and stating that they might not be worse off even with a local Parliament.

The Crown then gave in evidence an advertisement inserted in the *Freeman* of the 3rd of Oct., respecting the procession to Clontarf, to show that, with the omission of the military terms, the order of march of the Repealers, as inserted in the *Nation*, had been adopted.

The documentary evidence closed shortly after three o'clock, when the parole testimony was again entered into.

Charles Hovenden, examined by Mr. Brewster, Q.C.—I am an inspector of police; I know the traversers, Mr. John O'Connell and Doctor Gray, and have seen them at the Blackrock, sitting as arbitrators, on the 13th of Oct., and subsequently. The first day I attended, a case was brought before them, but none on the subsequent days.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.—The first day I went shortly before eleven o'clock. There was no attempt to obstruct me, but quite the reverse; the room in which they sat was a reading room; the arbitrators stated that they did not assume to decide between the parties except at their own consent; I went to the court in my capacity of an inspector of police; I had not given any previous intimation that I would attend; I saw no oaths administered by either of the traversers.

The Attorney-General here intimated, that they closed on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., stated, that Mr. Sheil was to have opened the case for the traversers, but for the last two days he had been indisposed, and, under the circumstances, perhaps the Court would think it not unreasonable to let the case stand over until the following day. They had arranged in what order counsel were to speak, and it would be inconvenient to have any other counsel address their lordships, in the first instance, but Mr. Sheil.

The Chief Justice said the application was an extremely reasonable one. Their lordships then adjourned until the next morning, at ten o'clock.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Association took place on Monday at the Conciliation-hall. There seemed to be an increased degree of interest about the proceedings of the day, as, for a long period before the hour appointed, the building presented a crowded appearance. At two o'clock, Mr. Maurice O'Connell entered, accompanied by W. S. O'Brien, M.P., C. Powell, M.P., and several other gentlemen. On the motion of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., was called to the chair, amidst the most rapturous applause. He made a long speech, and said he was ready to be another victim to the Attorney-General, if he wanted another. This was received with "tremendous cheering." The chairman then read the following letter from Mr. John O'Connell:—

"Four Courts, Dublin, January 22, 1844.

"My dear Sir—As I find I am not to be allowed to attend my duty in the Association this day, may I beg of you to state for me that the committee for collecting evidence respecting land tenure is steadily pursuing its inquiries, and is every day receiving a very large number of letters from all parts of the country, detailing sad stories of sufferings from the oppression of bad landlords. We punctually abstract these documents, and forward immediately afterwards to Lord Devon all such letters as contain a special request to that effect—reserving the others to be made use of when his lordship's commission shall visit the localities to which they refer. Permit me to express my humble but most anxious hope that every friend to the people, and to the peace of the country, will endeavour to do away with the dangerous misapprehension the peasantry in various places labour under, in supposing that Lord Devon's commission is empowered to relieve their distresses, or to do anything further than report upon them to the Government. Simply, this commission was intended as a delusion by this miserable Government; and, were even a good report to be furnished them by

SKERRYVORE LIGHTHOUSE.

The sketch represents the Lighthouse of Skerryvore, erected by the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses, on a dangerous reef of that name, which lies off the coast of Argyllshire. This stupendous undertaking, which has just been completed, and from which the light is to be exhibited to the mariner on the night of Thursday next, the 1st of February, 1844, was designed and executed under the superintendence of Alan Stevenson, Esq., L.L.B., Engineer to the Scottish Lighthouse Board.

The Eddystone, the Bell Rock, and the Skerryvore Lighthouses, are three works of which Great Britain must ever be proud. Of the two former much has been written, and notices have already been given in our columns, but, as regards the latter, nothing has as yet appeared, and we have, therefore, great pleasure in presenting our readers with the following authentic details concerning it. The annexed chart will best illustrate its position.

There is, perhaps, no one of our modern works which can with more justice be entitled to the appellation of "philanthropic" than the Skerryvore, which bears testimony alike to the humanity of the age which produced it, as to the rapid progress of our useful arts. Even since the works began, no less than six shipwrecks have occurred, some of them having been attended with serious loss of life and property. Homeward-bound vessels will now, however, find that this important link in the chain of sea lights has been supplied, and they will thus be enabled to explore their way by safe and sure stages to the wished-for port.

The reef on which this structure has been raised is exposed to the

Lord Devon's commission, it would never be acted upon by them.—In great haste, faithfully yours,

"JOHN O'CONNELL."

Mr. Doherty, barrister, made a long speech. He asked, were the people to be angry at these prosecutions—(cries of "No, no!")—or were they to give up. (Cries of "Never, never!") No, never. Let the people persevere, and they must be triumphant. (Cheers.)—At five o'clock Mr. John O'Connell entered amid loud cheers. Several sums of money having been handed in, Mr. Maurice O'Connell announced the rent to be £396 19s. 7d.—Mr. Caleb Powell was then called to the chair, and the thanks of the Association having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

A WOMAN POISONED BY HER HUSBAND AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.—A poor woman, named Mary Potts, died in the townland of Kilpike, and parish of Seapatrik, three miles from Banbridge, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, and was interred in Dromore on the following day. Suspicion having been excited by the abruptness of the interment, and by a communication made to her brother, to the effect that her death had not resulted from natural disease, the body was exhumed, and an inquest held before the county coroner at Banbridge, on the 11th, after a *post mortem* examination. The inquest was adjourned till Tuesday last, and the stomach of the deceased in the meantime was submitted to test by eminent chemists in Dublin, the husband of deceased, John Potts, and his mother, Elizabeth Potts, being committed to Newry Bridewell. The result has been that a verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned against both, on the evidence of a little girl, daughter of the deceased, and of a young woman named Isabella Dickson, and they have been committed to Down gaol for trial. Potts was proved to have purchased poison in Banbridge about six weeks before, and, on the day of the death of deceased, the little girl saw her grandmother mix some white substance from a paper in deceased's drink. She had been lately confined. Arsenic was found in deceased's stomach.

ALDERMAN ROE'S "AMNESTY."—The Corporation of Dublin have received an answer from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, acknowledging the receipt of the address to the Throne praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant an act of amnesty to Mr. O'Connell, and the other gentlemen now on their trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on charges of sedition and conspiracy, and stating that on the return of her Majesty to London, a day will be appointed for the reception of the deputation, of which due notice shall be given. Their reformed honours meet to-morrow for the purpose of taking Sir James Graham's letter into consideration.

Lord Eliot left Dublin on Tuesday last for London, to resume his Parliamentary duties.

LEAVE AT THE CASTLE.—His Excellency Earl De Grey held his first levee for the season on Wednesday last at the Castle. It was very numerously attended by the nobility and gentry from all parts of the country. It was rumoured that the Whigs were not to attend, but a considerable number of the most respectable men of the Whig party were present. At one o'clock his Excellency entered the Throne Room, accompanied by the officers of the household, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, the Chief Baron, Chief Justice Doherty, Judges Ball and Jackson, Baron Richards, Baron Levey, the Commander of the Forces, Lords Cardigan, Bandon, Donoughmore, Devon, Meath, Rosse, Wicklow, Hawarden, and Lorton. The Bishops of Ossory, Cork, and Meath appeared by the "private entrance." We also observed Lord Crofton, Lord Langford, 85th Regt., Lord Kilmaine, and several other noblemen.

THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.—The corporation met on Wednesday, when the following letter was read by the town clerk:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 16, 1844.

"SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to acquaint you that he yesterday received your letter of the 12th instant, and its enclosure. I am further to inform you, that Sir James Graham has submitted to her Majesty the copy of the Address agreed to by the corporation of the City of Dublin; that after her Majesty's return to London, her Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive this Address; and that Sir James Graham will notify the day when he shall have received her Majesty's commands. I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

"To the Town Clerk of the City of Dublin. H. MANNERS SURTON."

Town Councillor Fitzpatrick observed that, as the Address was agreed to in the hope of stopping the prosecutions now in progress, Sir James Graham ought to be called upon to present it himself. The Lord Mayor said that, as the Address was adopted at the suggestion of Ald. Roe, and that gentleman not being present, it would be advisable to let the matter rest until he was. Ald. Roe had certainly mentioned to him (the Lord Mayor) that he thought Sir James Graham ought to be called upon to present the Address, under all the circumstances of the case.

We have endeavoured this week, at the sacrifice of many interesting subjects pertaining to other parts of the world, to meet the wishes of a multitude of Irish readers, both in the Sister Kingdom and elsewhere, by making room for the annexed engravings, illustrative of the recent and still pending proceedings of the State Trials in the Irish metropolis. The all-absorbing nature of those events, in the present stirring and exciting period of our national history, will be our best excuse for devoting so much of our space to their illustration, and we are not without hope that when time shall have obliterated all traces of national prejudices, jealousy, and disunion, and all parties will have joined in cordially promoting the welfare of our common country, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be referred to as the only faithful pictorial record of these important occurrences. The subjects which embellish our present number are Mr. O'Connell's Progress from his residence in Merriam-square to the Four Courts, on the first day of the trial, in the Lord Mayor's coach, as seen in Dame-street.

The Hall of the Four Courts, Mr. O'Connell in his Robing Room, the Interior of the Court of Queen's Bench at the commencement of the trial, and, though last not least (for the exertions of these faithful chroniclers have already filled the world with endless columns of the proceedings), the Reporters' Box. These subjects have been sketched on the spot by one of our artists, and may be relied on as perfectly accurate.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL CHURCHILL.—Intelligence of the death of the above distinguished officer, Deputy Quartermaster-General to her Majesty's forces in Bengal, has been received at the War Office. He has been in the service thirty-seven years, and had served at Corunna; was subsequently in the Peninsula, France, Flanders, and at Waterloo, and held the local rank of Major-General in India.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND.—Saturday orders were sent off from the War Office to Lord Bloomfield, commandant of Woolwich, for two companies of Foot and a battery of Horse Artillery, to proceed on Monday morning for Dublin by railway to Liverpool. Several regiments have received orders to be in readiness to embark at a moment's notice for the same destination. Arrangements have been made with the different railway directors for the immediate conveyance of troops, should it be found necessary to reinforce the army in Ireland.



whole fetch of the Atlantic Ocean, there being no intervening land between it and the far distant shores of North America. The foul ground connected with Skerryvore extends for a distance of several



THE SKERRYVORE LIGHTHOUSE.

miles, consisting of many small rocks, some always above the level of the sea, others covered at high water, and others, again, under the surface, but on which the sea breaks in a frightful manner during storms. The main or principal rock on which the Lighthouse has been built measures only about 280 feet square; and even this small surface is low, rugged, and irregular, and is intersected by gullies or fissures of great depth.

The Lighthouse is in N. lat. 56 degrees 19 minutes 22 seconds, and W. long. 7 degrees 6 minutes 32 seconds, and lies about 12 miles off the island of Tyrie, which is the nearest point of land. From the isolated position and great exposure of the rock, the sea around it often presents, even in moderate weather, the appearance shown in the prefixed cut, when, of course, all intercourse with it is suspended; and, to give some idea of the inaccessibility of the situation, it may be mentioned that for seven weeks, during the months of November and December last, no communication could be had with those on the rock, although constant and persevering efforts were made by the lighthouse tender to effect a landing throughout the whole of that period. So high did the sea rise on one or two occasions, that the whole beacon-house shown in the cut was enveloped in heavy spray, and some articles of furniture within were overturned; and, upon one occasion, a block, upwards of five tons weight, was swept right over the rock. Under these circumstances, it will easily be conceived that the hazard and difficulty attending the transportation and landing of no less than about 6000 tons of granite blocks, independently of all other materials, must have been truly formidable. The work was begun in February, 1836, and completed in November, 1843. During the working seasons, the workmen lived in the temporary wooden barrack, which is shown on the right of the Lighthouse.

The whole height of the masonry of the tower is 139 feet, exclusive of the lantern for the lighting apparatus, which measures 16 feet, making the total heights from the base to the summit, 155 feet. The diameter at the base of the building is 42 feet, which diminishes to 16 feet under the cornice. The curve adopted for the walls by the en-

gineer, was that of the *hyperbola*, to which it has been correctly formed. The foundation is 4 feet above the level of high water of spring tides, but in storms the seas make a solid breach completely over the whole surface of the rock, and consequently rise to a considerable height on the tower, as represented in the drawing.—The interior of the tower is divided into ten apartments, each 12 feet in diameter, exclusively of the light-room, which is 11 feet in diameter. The lower apartments contain large water tanks and a store for coals, capable of containing a six months' supply. The illuminating apparatus is a revolving dioptric-light of the first order, in the system of Fresnel; but this apparatus is characterised by the introduction of a series of totally reflecting zones, of large dimensions, which were proposed by the engineer, and are the first of the kind that have ever been executed.

The only casualty of any moment which occurred during the progress of the work, was the total destruction of the wooden barrack, during a heavy storm which occurred in the winter of 1837, but fortunately while no one was at the rock. This disaster is generally supposed to have been produced by some piece of drift wreck having got foul of the upright supporting beams; but those who witnessed, from the rockyard, at Tyrie, the prodigious height to which the surf rose were of opinion that the sea alone had been sufficient to cause the disaster. In the ensuing season the beacon was again replaced on the same construction, and has since continued to stand the most severe storms uninjured.

On the island of Tyrie an establishment has been built for the accommodation of the lightkeepers' families, and at the same place a harbour is now being constructed for the vessel which is to attend the Lighthouse.

The whole of the granite for this magnificent tower was liberally given from the quarries in Mull, by his grace the Duke of Argyll, who has all along taken a lively interest in the progress of the work; and laid, with his own hand, the foundation stone of the building on the 4th of July, 1840.



FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

BANNER AND STALL OF THE KING OF SAXONY, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

The banner of his Majesty the King of Saxony (who was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter at Dresden, in October, 1842, by the Earl of Wilton and Sir Charles Young, Garter-King-of-Arms) has just been placed over the stall of his Majesty, together with the crown, crest, sword, mantle, &c., in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. On the back of the stall are the titles and arms of his Majesty, engraved and emblazoned on copper. The stall of his Saxon Monarch is situated on the Prince's, or north, side of the choir, between the stalls of the King of Wirtemberg and the reigning Duke of Brunswick. The only stalls now vacant in the Chapel of St. George are those of the late Duke of Dorset and Marquis Wellesley.



STALL AND BANNER OF THE KING OF SAXONY, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

In the recent repair of the chapel, the carved work of the stalls of the several knights was cleaned and beautified, and the whole has now a superb appearance.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

No. 1. A hair coiffure, ornamented with a wreath of green leaves with rose-buds.

A white crape dress, with pink satin corsage, the skirt trimmed with fluted pink satin ribbon, and ornamented with bouquets of flowers.

No. 2. A black velvet capote, ornamented with flowers.

A Gros de Naples pelisse, trimmed with ruffles of the same material. The sleeves descend a little below the elbows; the under sleeves, which descend over the wrists, are composed of muslin, terminating with lace ruffles.

LA MODE DE PARIS.

Fashion has for the present deserted the promenades, and has taken refuge in the theatres and soirées; consequently, there we must now seek her.

On quitting the Italian Theatre, some elegant *sorties de bal* are to be seen. Some are mere hoods, made of wadded and quilted satin, in brilliant colours; these tie under the chin. Others are small cloaks with hoods, and either with or without sleeves, but almost all of white satin or cachemire. They are embroidered with silk mixed with gold, or with open passementerie (silk gimp trimming), which is mostly of two colours.

PROMENADE DRESSES are frequently composed of cloth of quite a plain make, but are ornamented either with passementerie (silk gimp trimming), or with ermine, which still continues to be the most fashionable fur.

DRESSES FOR FULL TOILETTE are frequently made to train, in which case they are made full, and of rich materials.

BALL DRESSES usually have two, and sometimes three, skirts, which are looped up one over the other with bouquets of flowers.

HATS have undergone no change in form since our last notice; velvet still continues to be the prevailing material; they are mostly ornamented with feathers; black, violet, and blue, are the prevailing colours.

LACE CAPS with lappets are very fashionable (see the accompanying engravings); they are always ornamented with flowers.



LEFT HAND BUST.—A coiffure composed of a lace scarf brocaded with silver.

RIGHT HAND BUST.—A lace cap ornamented with figured satin ribbon.

HAIR COIFFURES are frequently ornamented with a light wreath of green leaves, which surrounds the top of the head, and descends upon the bands quite down to the ears, where they terminate with a group of flowers.



MR. AND MRS. WOOD, IN THE OPERA OF "THE MAID OF JUDAH," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

PRINCESS'S.

The Great Wizard of the North has not only been a bountiful patron to the Museum of Imagination himself, but has been the cause of liberality of contribution on the part of others. His beautiful romance of "Ivanhoe" has furnished the subject of the opera called "The Maid of Judah," from which our artist has selected the last scene. It does not require much tactician skill to dramatise one of Scott's "living tales;" but there is no ordinary ability necessary to recount them well on the stage. That Mr. and Mrs. Wood are in possession of the histrionic power to be, each, *par materia*, cannot be questioned by any one who has witnessed them in the respective characters of *Ivanhoe* and *Rebecca* (particularly in the scene chosen for our illustration), but we cannot help thinking that the farewell interview between *Rowena* and the disinterested Hebrew girl

in the novel has been in some degree shorn of its intense interest. In the records of human generosity there is not such a thing described as the parting interview of *Rowena* and *Rebecca*. What can be more affecting than the following?

There was an involuntary tremor in *Rebecca's* voice, and a tenderness of accent, which perhaps betrayed more than she would willingly have expressed. She hastened to bid *Rowena* adieu.

Farewell (she said). May He, who made both Jew and Christian, shower down on you his choicest blessings!

It is with the highest pleasure we can assure Mrs. Wood that she never looked, sang, or acted better.

We understand that they share the house after a certain sum, and have good reason to know that they have on an average netted upwards of £50 a night!



SCENE FROM "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET.

A merry pair in truth! for, meaning nothing but a frolic, whose *ultimatum*, as Miss Von Frump would say, was the correction of the over-amatory propensities of a fat knight, they can but be looked upon as a pair of satirical juveniles (no allusion to the Roman scourge of morals) indulging in a lark, at nearly "a whole hog's expence," by way of correcting him. Nothing, even from the pencil of Shakspeare, can be more graphically produced than the contrast of emotions exhibited by the various characters on the detection of Sir John in

his unlawful attempts at the fair fame of the plotting dames. —Nothing can exceed the arch roguery of expression of Mrs. Nisbett and Madame Vestris as the Merry Wives, or the appalled expression of Strickland as Falstaff, on being discovered, and disappointed in his "How happy could I be with either"—love speculations, or rather darings. If Queen Bess were the adviser of this comedy, as we have been told by anecdotal history, it shows that she had a deep insight of the weaknesses of human nature, and that the limner she employed could paint them to the very life

THE ADOPTED; OR, IMPULSE NOT PRINCIPLE. BY MISS CAMILLA TOULMIN.

PART II.

"My dear," said Mrs. Aimington one morning to her husband "here is an invitation to a large party at Selton-place, and a note from Lady Selton, begging we will bring Ellen with us. Really it is so unexpected that I hardly know what to do; besides she is so young."

"Oh, never mind her being young," said Mr. Aimington, "she has had very little pleasure since we came home; let her go."

"But, dear, I think there are other considerations; and, lately, I have been thinking we ought to make up our minds more decidedly about the dear child. You know when we were in Rome —"

"You wanted me to let her have more regular instruction, and perhaps it would have been wise; though, after all, I do not see that she is so very deficient."

"Come, Mr. Hardwick," said the lady, addressing a gentleman who was present, and appealing to her husband by a look, "You shall decide whether Ellen is to go or not. You know, when we were abroad, you more than once gave us a gentle lecture on indecision."

"If I did speak so boldly, I hope that you forgave me," replied Mr. Hardwick, a young, but very clever medical man, who had travelled with the party for nearly a year as a professional attendant of Mr. Aimington, "But my excuse must be that I have suffered painfully in my own family from the error of indecision."

"Then you shall decide," returned Mrs. Aimington, "for you have an old head upon young shoulders. You are aware exactly who Ellen is, and I know she is such a pet of yours that you will decide for her advantage."

"Since, my dear madam, you really do me the honour of asking my opinion, I will give it with my customary frankness. Introducing Miss Greyleigh into society is an important step; inasmuch that it stamps the fact that you wish her to be considered as a lady, and your adopted daughter. I confess I think so highly of her sweet disposition, her manners, and her natural character, that I should think her an acquisition to any sphere."

"It is easy to see which way you lean," cried Mr. Aimington, with a smile.

"My dear friends—for such you allow me to call you"—returned the other, "I do feel deeply interested for your *protégée*. You have made her, or can make her, so fit to adorn society, and enjoy the refinements of life, while she is already so unfitted for a lower rank, that I own it grieves me to see her placed in a doubtful or equivocal position. Yet, though trifling the question of going or not going to a party may appear, introducing her at Lady Selton's would certainly be passing the Rubicon, for the world would assuredly consider it as the seal of her condition."

"Poor child!" returned Mr. Aimington; "I should be grieved if she ever felt herself slighted or neglected."

"Let us think it over, my dear," said the lady; "it will be time enough to send an answer to-morrow or next day."



How characteristic was each rejoinder! The kindly impulse, which looked not beyond the present, and shrunk from inflicting temporary pain; and the fatal procrastination, which puts off every burden till "to-morrow." True, most true, that the subject required consideration and reflection, for which two days were far too little time. But they had had eleven years to "think it over," and were still undecided! However, as in this case a decision must be made, the kind and present impulse prevailed. Without Mr. Hardwick's words being altogether forgotten, the impression they made passed in some measure away; it was arranged that Ellen should accompany her benefactors to Lady Selton's, while they considered they had made up their minds to treat her as an equal, though not without some regrets at her neglected education, and many resolutions, even now, to make up for it. Yet with all these faults of indecision and procrastination—faults whose effects we would faintly attempt to shadow forth—Mr. and Mrs. Aimington loved Ellen Greyleigh dearly, more dearly, perhaps, than they themselves knew. In the limited intercourse the child had held with her parents, they had impressed her so strongly with the sense of her own and their obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Aimington, that her young heart overflowed with grateful and affectionate feelings; and her disposition was naturally so sweet, that even over, and often injudicious, indulgence could not spoil her. Blessings are somewhere quaintly compared to "birds which hop about us with their wings folded; the brilliancy of whose plumage we see never till they are flying away." Such a "bird" to them was Ellen Greyleigh; something more worthy than the "dogs and parrots," not only to love, but to be loved by. An eager listener to the thrice told tale; a ready messenger from room to room; a gentle—and, for her years, wonderful—nurse to two frequent invalids. No one knew so well as Ellen how to fold the shawl, or place the sofa cushions; no one could so exactly mix an effervescent draught, or sweeten tea, or even scent a handkerchief. How they would have missed her!

The evening of the party came; and Ellen, attired judiciously in a dress of simple white, tapped at Mrs. Aimington's dressing room, enquiring if she could be of any use.

"No, thank you, my love. But come in, I have something for you."

Mrs. Aimington was splendidly dressed; and her maid was in the act of clasping on some dazzling jewels. The box which had contained them and many others, was open; and taking thence a single row of fine pearls, she called Ellen towards her, saying "I shall lend you a necklace, my love, I think this will be the best for you"—paused for a moment while her pleased *protégée* admired its beauty, and then placed it herself round her neck.

"Mr. Hardwick, why do you call me Miss Greyleigh?" said Ellen, just before they stepped into the carriage, "I feel as if I must have been a naughty child, and that you won't forgive me," she added with a smile, as if half-conscious that in her ball dress, and pearls, she must have passed the age of "naughty-child"—hood.

"I am practising in private what I intend to perform in public," replied Mr. Hardwick.

"But why do you?" returned Ellen.

"For a good and sufficient reason, Miss Greyleigh,"—and as he spoke he handed her into the carriage.

The party was rather a select and elegant, than large one; but precisely because this was the case, was Ellen's introduction at it an important step. Towards the middle of the evening, Lady Selton—who was a young hostess—might have been observed for a few minutes in earnest conversation with Mr. Hardwick, after which the latter crossed the room, and took a vacant seat next Ellen Greyleigh.

"Ellen," said he, "though you have promised to dance the next quadrille with me, I am going to be so rude as to transfer you to another partner;—will you forgive me?"

"Yes, as you call me Ellen, for I suppose I am now a good child again."

"That was a slip of the tongue, Miss Greyleigh."

"But why am I not to dance with you?"

"When I was a little boy, good children or naughty children used to be told not to ask questions; but as a wiser generation adopt a wiser plan, I must answer yours, Miss Greyleigh. I am a nobody, and I think it to your advantage to dance this evening with one or two somebodies—to whom Lady Selton is going to introduce you."

"What do you mean?"

"Exactly what I have said."

Without really understanding her kind friend's meaning, Ellen coloured slightly—she knew not why; but, with true feminine tact, she turned the conversation, saying, "How lucky that I learnt dancing; you said I should be sure to find it useful."

Yes! the "Somebodies" of the party danced with the Miller's daughter, who from that evening might be said to have entered the charmed circle of the *élite* of the county. Yet the rapid decline of Mr. Aimington's health became soon afterwards so marked, that her first was almost her last party; but in the home circle of more limited visiting, there was henceforth, as Mr. Hardwick had predicted, no misapprehension about the real position of "The Adopted." The exemption from scenes of gaiety, in which too many girls at her age are often absorbed, was of the greatest advantage, for she retained the simplicity of character and manner, which, under other circumstances, she might have been so likely to lose.

Thus time passed on, bringing, however, no more regular instruction for Ellen; but much real improvement from reading and observation. Yet were her days chiefly occupied in watchful and affectionate attendance on those she regarded as parents. Not only was Mr. Aimington so confirmed an invalid as to be seldom able to leave the house, but his wife, always what is called "delicate," became yet more feeble. Though they seemed themselves scarcely conscious of the glaring truth, they were, in reality, growing old; and though not so very aged that to them would have been applicable the strong stern line of the American poet—

"It was their time to die;"

yet all but themselves seemed able to read that, in human probability, their remaining span must be short.

Thus evenly glided away three years. Mr. Hardwick was settled in the metropolis, slowly, but surely, forming for himself a practice there. During these three years, however, a line of railway had been opened, which, annihilating time and space, brought the Hall within a three hours' journey. Thus he was a frequent visitor.

"Mrs. Aimington," said he, one day when he chanced to be alone with the lady, "you used to tell me I was the most candid person you knew; I am going to prove to you that I have not outgrown my frankness. And yet," he added with a sigh, "I am almost selfish enough to regret the good which I have sometimes flattered myself proceeded from my last special exhibition of frankness."

"Do you mean," replied Mrs. Aimington, "our conversation long ago, about Ellen? I assure you, I have often rejoiced that we took your advice."

"Believe me, I too have often rejoiced: always, when not overpowered by the selfish wish that Ellen Greyleigh's station had still remained undecided, so that—that—my humble offer might at least have presented one advantage, that of exchanging an equivocal for a fixed and honourable position. As it is—I fear—I suspect you have other views. I scarcely dare to ask you, if I may seek her for my wife?"

Walter Hardwick had spoken with emotion, for, like all true and honest natures, he felt deeply, and loved Ellen with manly sincerity. Yet he remembered that he was under obligations to Mr. Aimington for early patronage, the only patronage which can win gratitude—for when success has couched the eyes of the blind so that the dullest acknowledge it, "the world" feels shame in not seeing. A noble heart like his could not forget this truth, and, suspecting, but with too good reason, that they had other views for their *protégée*, he had refrained from word, and he believed from look or manner, which could betray his affection to the object of it.

"I thank you, my dear Sir, for your candour," said Mrs. Aimington, in reply to his honest confession, "and will answer you with equal frankness. You are aware that the death of our nephew will throw the entailed property, after my husband's death, into a distant branch of the family; in fact, the next heir is a second cousin, Mr. James Aimington, whom I think you have met here occasionally?"

"I have seen him twice."

"Only twice! To be sure we did not know him ourselves till within this twelve-month; but he has been here a good deal lately. We have no reason to doubt his being a very worthy person; yet from only having seen him recently, it seems difficult to look upon him as our relation and successor. The fact is, it would be a consolation to think that when we are gone, the place would be inhabited by some one who would remember us with kindness and affection, and as we intend to bequeath to dear Ellen almost all our personal property, it would certainly make us very happy to find the young people liked each other, and, in short, to see them married; to contemplate Ellen as the future mistress here, and to know that the property would again be united."

"Did I, my dear Madam," returned Mr. Hardwick—"did I understand you rightly—do you only intend to provide for Ellen Greyleigh? Forgive my reminding you of the uncertainty of life—the danger of delay."

"You blame Mr. Aimington," said the lady, slightly colouring, "for not having already made a will in her favour; but the truth is, he has never altered that which he signed years before we adopted her; in which he leaves everything, of which he can dispose, to me. He has always had perfect confidence that if I prove the survivor, I should provide properly for Ellen. And I am quite sure if I should be taken first, he would not forget her. Indeed"—but here a violent fit of coughing prevented Mrs. Aimington from proceeding.

"And, Mr. Hardwick," said Ellen Greyleigh to him, in the course of the evening, which followed the above conversation, "will you bring me, the next time you come, the song you were talking about last week, and will you ask your kind sister to match the wools for my worsted work?"

"I will send them to you without delay; for I fear I shall not be able to pay you a visit again for some time."

"Oh, why not?" replied Ellen, with evident regret.

"Do you think," returned Mr. Hardwick, assuming a tone of irony to cover his real emotion, "do you think I am a person of so little importance, in fact, am so little wanted, that I can be spared for a whole day every week or two?"

"Ah! well, if you are so busy," cried Ellen, "it is very thoughtless of me to add to your trouble—never mind the song and the worsted."

"Indeed, you shall have them, it is no trouble. By the way, shall I send them to Mr. James Aimington, and ask him to bring them?"

"No, don't; he always forgets my commissions." Ellen looked up as she spoke, and, at least, Walter Hardwick had the strange satisfaction of feeling that though he might not have touched her heart, it was equally free from any impression in favour of his rival.

It might be, that Mr. and Mrs. Aimington were equally conscious of Ellen's indifference towards their cousin. At all events, they shortly afterwards found means of hinting, rather than expressing, their wishes on the subject; startled, indeed, was the simple-hearted girl when the conviction first dawned on her mind. True to her grateful nature, there is no wonder that she strove to the uttermost to think and feel as they would have her; but the heart is a strange rebel, often more ready to be sacrificed at the altar of duty, than to obey its dictates. As for the gentleman in question, he appeared a perfect specimen of the common place, though there were points of character about him that will be presently developed, which certainly redeemed him from belonging to that class.

Just as a country abounding in pit-falls and quicksands, as little deserves to be called a level plain, as that which is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. Many trifling circumstances revealed to him also the wishes of his relations, and James Aimington began to play the wooer. That he was not very successful he knew; and this knowledge, added to the knowledge of his own real inferiority, piqued him to win her, with a feeling quite independent of any true regard. Yet,

as he was not a clever, nor even a shrewd person, he had not sufficient self-command to hide from Ellen that his temper was irritated, though she, poor girl, did not know that it was at her superiority. As for those who had taken upon themselves the duties of parents towards their "adopted," they were too much engrossed by their own ailments, or had, perhaps, from age or circumstances, so far outgrown the faculties of keen perception, that such shades of feeling in the "young people" were not even guessed at by them.

Such was the state of affairs, when Mrs. Aimington, requiring some purchases to be made in the neighbouring town, proposed one morning that the cousin should drive Ellen over to C—, as she would be quite able to make the proper selection. Accordingly the pony phaeton was ordered, and, attended by a single servant, they proceeded on their mission. The shopping I need not particularize; it is enough that one of Ellen's commissions was to procure a little box, according to a certain pattern. The servant was a new one, nearly a stranger to the place and to the family, but knowing the sort of article that was wanted, he drew their attention to a shop which was apparently but recently opened, a workman being in the act of painting the first letter of a name above it. The wares, however, in the window, sufficiently proclaimed that it was a turner's shop, and Ellen and Mr. James alighted. Not finding precisely the article required, Ellen gave the order for one to be made according to the pattern; and drawing from his case one of her own engraved cards, wrote on the back of it minute directions to avoid the possibility of a mistake. By chance the young man behind the counter looked first at the side on which "Miss Greyleigh" was inscribed, and as he did so his face flushed, and the next moment he raised his eyes enquiringly to Ellen, saying, in a trembling voice,

"Are you Miss Greyleigh?"

"That is my name," she replied.

"And you don't know me? No wonder, for I didn't remember you a bit. To think of your being our little Nelly, and of my not knowing you—I, who used to carry you on my shoulder many a day to make you the tallest of all. Well, Nelly, shake hands with your brother, though you are in another sense so much above all the rest!"

"Johnny, dear Johnny!" were the only words which escaped her lips; but not alone was her hand held out, a warm embrace followed, and a hearty kiss was given and received.

"And so you don't forget all about old times and the Mill?" said the young tradesman, the tears starting to his eyes. "I know you don't, though you are a lady, and every way belong to us no more. But didn't you know I was married and set up in business here?"

"Indeed I did not; but it is long since I have paid a visit to the Mill; neither, Johnny, must you judge me harshly for this seeming neglect. I—" but Ellen paused, for she did not choose to tell the simple truth that Mr. and Mrs. Aimington had (and perhaps wisely) contrived that latterly her visits should be as few and far between as possible. Of "excuses," such as frequent excursions to London, and almost constant attendance on the invalids, she might have found plenty; but her nature was too genuine, and her heart at the moment too much touched to avail herself of them.

Meanwhile Mr. James had stood tapping his boot most vehemently with the light driving whip he had not relinquished; till on a movement being made for Ellen to be introduced to her brother's wife—a tradesman's daughter, whose ready little fortune had enabled John Greyleigh to set up in business—he looked up, showing that his lips were white with suppressed anger, and saying,

"I know not, Miss Greyleigh, how far my cousin and his lady may approve of this sort of thing. I am sure this young man—your brother did he say?—must see the impropriety; indeed I feel authorized in insisting that you return to the carriage."

"Insisting!" murmured Ellen—the right pride that is confined to no station sending a flush to her cheek—"Pardon me," and she extended her hand to the young wife with a kind and glad smile. Yet, when in a few minutes afterwards she was seated in the phaeton on her return home, tears flowed abundantly. And why?

For many reasons. Young and inexperienced as she was, let it not be supposed that Ellen Greyleigh had remained even thus long unconscious of her false position; a phrase sufficiently expressive to those who understand it, though hard to be explained, so infinite are the circumstances which may modify it. Half the miseries of the world arise from people struggling to seem what they are not; and whether he strive or not, whoever attempts to pass current in society for something above what he is, must be in a false position; and, oh! not less so he, whom adventitious circumstances depress until society underrated him. The latter, indeed, is the more mournful case. Yet though neither of these phases exactly applies to Ellen, hers was, nevertheless, a false position, and hers the penalty of suffering. It would have been wiser and kinder of the Aimingtons to have adopted an orphan, or penniless child—in their own sphere of life—for, alas! how many of the well-born want. Or, if from taking a fancy to an individual, they chose to remove a humble child from the parental roof, it was their duty, by a consistent and most decided line of conduct, to guard the chosen object from the thorns they were sowing in her path.

(To be Concluded in our Next.)

It is confidently stated that a new writ for the borough of Dudley will be moved for immediately on the opening of the ensuing session of Parliament.

It is, we are informed, the intention of her Majesty's Government, immediately after the meeting of Parliament, to propose that a select committee be appointed to consider the standing orders relating to railways, with a view to certain material alterations in which the interests of the public are concerned.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF THE CREW.—On Saturday night a most distressing shipwreck took place on the Goodwin Sands, in the total loss of a fine brig called the *Shepherdess*, of two hundred tons burthen. Mr. Turner, master, belonging to Bideford, whilst on her passage from Newcastle to Plymouth, laden with coals. When off the north sand head of the Goodwin, there came on a tremendous gale of wind, which almost immediately drove the vessel on the sands, and she instantly fell on her beam ends. The occurrence being perceived by the crews of several luggers belonging to Deal, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, who are generally cruising about that dangerous part of the coast in order to render immediate assistance to vessels in distress, they quickly bore down towards her, but the gale still increasing, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and snow, made it utterly impossible for them to go alongside the wreck; in fact, it was anticipated that their boats could not outlive the storm, the sea running so tremendously high. The crew of the ill-fated brig were at this period in a truly appalling condition. No sooner had she struck than the surf made a complete breach over her, and several of the poor fellows were nearly washed overboard. It was only by maintaining a firm hold, that they were prevented from being swept away, and they afterwards more firmly secured themselves by lashing each other in the rigging, where they were not so exposed to the full fury of the boisterous element, the sea continually rolling over the mast-head. In this situation did the unfortunate creatures, who consisted of Captain Turner, eight seamen, and an apprentice, remain for seven hours, and, conceiving that it was next to an impossibility of being saved, shook hands fervently with each other, and resigned themselves to that fate which apparently awaited them, as the vessel then was fast sinking into the body of the sand. The conduct pursued by the crews of the luggers, who are better known as "Deal boatmen," was of such a character as deserves the highest commendation. They continued cruising about the wreck, waiting for an opportunity to run alongside of her, and in doing which, their craft often appeared as if buried amidst the boiling surf, so tempestuous was the state of the ocean. The cries of the unfortunate fellows, who were still in the rigging, were of the most heart-rending description, imploring assistance in the most piteous manner. At last, about four o'clock in the morning, one of the luggers succeeded in running so close alongside the brig as to enable Captain Turner to jump from the rigging on board of her; but in the next moment the lugger was carried away from the wreck, and thereby prevented the same means of escape to the remaining nine poor creatures in the rigging. It was then determined upon to throw ropes from the lugger, and bid the suffering crew to tie the ends round their bodies, whereby they might be hauled on board. Fortunately they acted as desired; and having thrown themselves overboard, they were eventually dragged into the lugger, although in a most deplorable state of exhaustion. One of them, however, had a most remarkable escape; the rope broke, and he was carried a considerable distance ere he could be recovered. The luggers then returned to their respective stations with the unfortunate sufferers, and landed them in perfect safety, when every attention was afforded them that their destitute condition required. The loss of the brig is stated to be upwards of £2000. The last accounts received state that the wreck had entirely disappeared.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Mr. CHARLES KEAN having been received with perfect enthusiasm by the most crowded and brilliant audiences ever assembled in this theatre, in the character of RICHARD III., he will repeat it every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice, with the NEW CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL and the NEW CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—First Night of a New Play.—The best Pantomime of the Season!—Gorgeous Scenery!—Magnificent Productions!—and Irresistible Comic Effects.—MONDAY, January 29, 1844, and during the week, will be produced a New Play, in three acts, to be called JUDITH OF GENÈVA. Messrs. Lyton, Maynard, Wright, O. Smith, Miss Chaplin and Mrs. Yates. After which, HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD; or, THE FAIRY OF THE SILVER CREST. Clowns, Mr. T. Matthews; Harlequin, Mr. Wieland; Columbine, Miss Bullen.—Boxes, 4s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second price at 9. Doors open at half past 6, commence at 7 o'clock.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—First Night of a New Drama, by Mr. M. L. REDE, and 30th APPEARANCE of the GIANT.—MONDAY, and during the week, will be presented, for the first time, a New and Original Drama, in Three Acts, by Mr. M. L. REDE, entitled THE PROFLIGATE. Principal Characters, by Messrs. J. Webster, Brookes, Tumour, Scott, Rogers, Fenton, Thornton, Green, and G. Wild; Misses Le Melville, Brown, G. Le Batt, Morton, Hamilton, Mrs. Garrick, and Miss Le Batt.—After which, a Farce, called THE RENDEZVOUS.—To conclude with the Grimaldi School of Pantomime, HARLEQUIN JACK THE GIANT KILLER. Harlequin, Young Bologna; Pantaloon, Mr. Harland; Clown, Mr. Jefferin; Harlequina, Miss G. Le Batt; Columbine, Miss Eliza Yates. Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Price, 1s. 6d. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d.

THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, TUESDAY, January 30.—Mr. BRAHAM'S SEVENTH CONCERT. Mr. Braham, Mr. Hamilton Braham, Mr. Charles Braham, and Miss Allport, pupil of Mr. T. Cooke (her first appearance in London).—Stalls, 6s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. Programmes and places at the Box Office and Music Shops. Private Boxes, £2 2s., £1 11s. 6d., and £1 1s., at the Theatre, Mitchell's, and of Mr. Braham, 5, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park Gardens. Mr. Braham, Mr. Hamilton Braham, and Mr. Charles Braham's Concerts—at Hackney, Feb. 8; Kensington, Feb. 8; and at Camberwell, Feb. 14. Mr. Braham and Mr. Charles Braham's Concerts, at Highgate, Feb. 13, and Southwark, Feb. 12.

MR. W. H. HOLMES, Professor of the Piano-forte at the Royal Academy of Music, respectfully announces that his FIRST SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Monday, the 29th January, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. He will be assisted on this occasion by Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Miss Messent, and Miss Steele; Herr Gustav Brandt, Mr. W. H. Seguin, and Mr. John Parry. Mr. Wm. Cramer, violin; Mr. W. J. Phillips, Violoncello; Mr. R. Carte, Flute; Conductor, Mr. Mudie. Subscription for the Three Soirees, One Guinea. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, may be obtained at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Portland-place.

VARIED HOURS.—MR. HENRY PHILLIPS will (by general desire), repeat that popular ENTERTAINMENT at the MUSIC-HALL, Store-street, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, February 1st, in which he will sing, The Widow Machree; The Return of the Admiral; The Meeting of the Waters; Lily on Liquid Roses; Hebe; They talk of Dales; The best of all good Company; The bonny banks of Ayr; To Ladies' Eyes; Oft in the Still Night; Fishing Song; The Light of other Days; The Old English Gentleman; and, Shall I waste me in Despair.—Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d.; Boxes, 15s. and £1 1s.—And at the HORNS, KENNINGTON, on MONDAY EVENING, February 5th; to commence at each place at Eight o'clock precisely.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An increase of POWERFUL and BRILLIANT EFFECTS in ELECTRICITY are exhibited by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. A new field is opened for investigation, on a magnified scale, a variety of objects in ART, SCIENCE, and NATURAL HISTORY, by means of LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, showing also an extraordinary OPTICAL ILLUSION. New DISSOLVING VIEWS. A List of the POPULAR LECTURES which will be delivered during the week is suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. The ORIGINAL CRAYON DRAWINGS from RAPHAEL'S CARTONS, numerous MODELS in MOTION, DIVER and DIVER'S BELL. Conductor of the Band—T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission 1s. Schools Half-price.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE-PARK CORNER.—For nearly two years this unique Collection has maintained its position as the most attractive Exhibition in the Metropolis, having been honoured not only by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert—but also by the most distinguished foreigners sojourning in this country, but also by the most flattering notices from the public press. The Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of this most extraordinary Collection, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission TO ONE SHILLING EACH PERSON. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the CHINESE COLLECTION, which will be open daily, during the Christmas holidays, from Ten in the Morning until Ten at Night.—ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

THE SHRINE OF NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid 500; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Coat of the King of Rome; the original picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefevre; Maria Louisa, by Gerard; his masterpieces; the King of Rome, from Life; Lucien; by Lethiere; the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 2500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admission, one large room, 1s.; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dusk; and from seven in the evening till ten.

IMPROVED AIR CANES.—REILLY, Junior, has now on SALE a most extensive variety of these interesting and portable Weapons, of every size of bulk and bore. They are effective at all ranges within one hundred yards; discharge without noise or recoil; and frequently produce sport at rabbits, waterfowl, &c., and with shot at small birds in inclosed grounds, &c., when ordinary shooting would be only a disturbance.—REILLY, Gun-maker, 316, Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

WILLIAM WHYTE, having purchased the OLD RINGS-END GLASS WAREHOUSE, 3, Marlborough-street, Dublin, which has been in the Wholesale Trade for the last Fifty Years, will now sell the Largest Stock of Cut and Plain Glass by Retail, for Cash, at Wholesale Prices, to induce the lovers of home manufacture to keep a large number of workmen employed. The TRADE supplied as usual. Military Orders carefully attended to.

SHIRTS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand, continues to pay the same liberal price for making shirts that he has done for the last twenty years, and warrants them the very best work. Having made arrangements for obtaining his linens direct from the best manufacturers in Ireland, he can supply fine LINEN SHIRTS for 10s. 6d., washing included, not to be equalled for less than 12s. 6d.; and extra fine for 12s. 6d., usual price 16s. 6d. In proof of this W. E. W. offers to send one as a sample to any part of the kingdom free on the receipt of a post-office order for the amount, with 1s. in addition as part payment of carriage. They are made in the latest Corazza style, or to gentlemen's own pattern. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrists—tight. Outfits supplied for all climates at the lowest wholesale prices.

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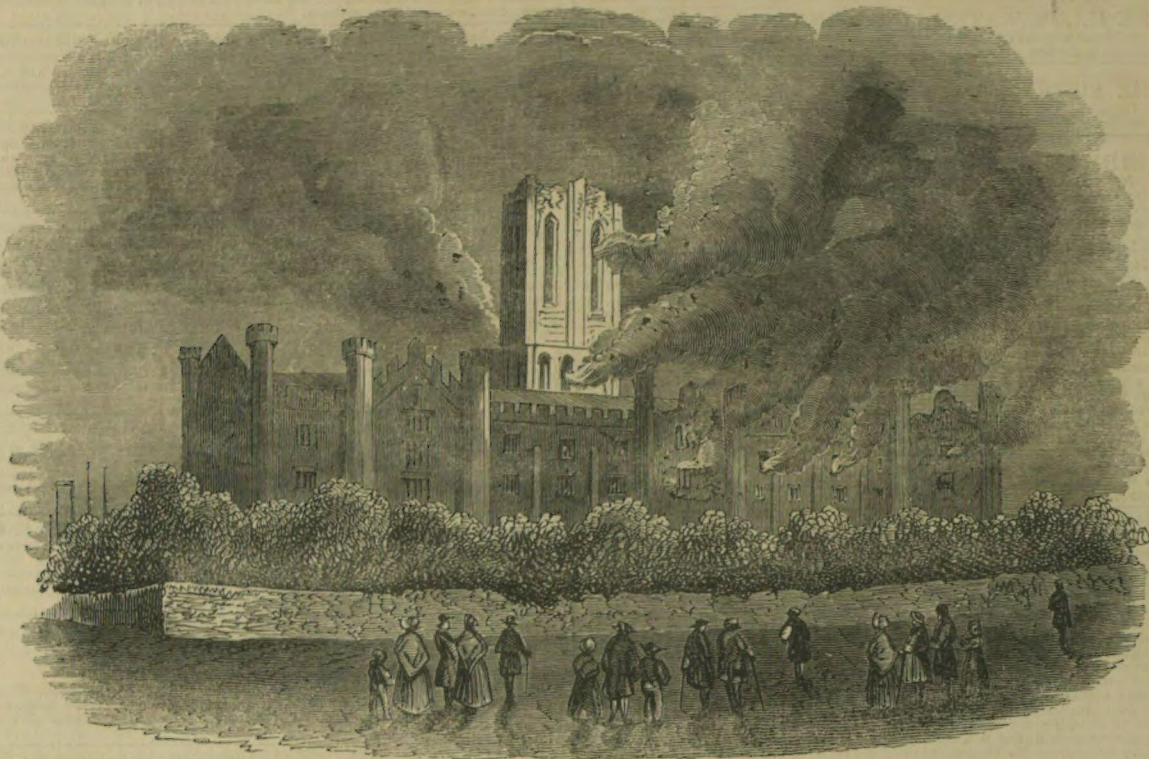
G. T. MANSELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the

price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S
 OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against
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 each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6,
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 purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free
 from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in
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GOVERNESSES, &c.—The Nobility and Private Families
 are respectfully informed that a book, containing Names and Qualifications of Go-
 vernesses, Companions to Ladies, &c., may be referred to daily at Bulgin's, Bookseller, 221
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SIX lbs. of GOOD SOUND TEA for 18s.—Contrary to all
 expectation, the news by the Overland Mail has produced a fall in the price of useful
 Tea. The East India Tea Company are the first to give the public the benefit of it. The
 6lb. bag of good sound Black Tea is now 17s. The 6lb. bag of Young Hyson is One Sovereign.
 Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishop



DESTRUCTION OF KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

We regret to record the almost total destruction of this splendid college edifice at Castletown by fire, on Sunday morning last. The fire was discovered about two o'clock, issuing from the school-room, and had already made such progress, that efforts to arrest it, without aid of engines, were wholly ineffectual. Engines were sent for to Douglas, without delay; but, such was the distance, that before they arrived, the interior of the main building was wholly destroyed. Nothing is saved of that fine edifice but the bare walls, and a part of the east wing in which the Vice-Principal resides; the very valuable library of the College, containing many works of great rarity, and a curious collection of Bibles, from the time of Coverdale, in upwards of fifty different languages, many unique MSS. relating to Manx ecclesiastical affairs, and the very valuable military models and plans, maps, mathematical and other instruments, many of which cannot be replaced without much labour and expence, belonging to Mr. Browne, the Professor of English and modern literature, were completely destroyed.

The first alarm was given by two boys who were sick of the measles, separated from the other boys, and sleeping immediately over the English class-rooms, who, having perceived a strong smell of fire, gave the alarm. There were about sixty boys sleeping within the college at the time, who were obliged to escape in their night shirts, but not a single accident occurred. The conduct of Mr. Dixon, the Principal, on this trying occasion, entitles him to the highest praise: his first care was to see that the lives of those entitled to his guardianship were all safe—then he bestowed his attention on saving property to the utmost of his power.

King William's College is a modern erection, about half a mile N.E. from Castletown. The first stone was laid by the late Lieut.-Governor Smelt, on the 23d of April, 1830, and it was opened in the summer of 1833. The building is partly in the early English, and partly in the Elizabethan style, forming a spacious and cruciform structure, 210 feet in length from east to west, and 135 feet from north to south; from the intersection rose the embattled tower, 115 feet high, strengthened with buttresses, and surmounted by an octagonal turret, intended for an observatory, having in each of its sides an elegant and lofty window, and crowned with a parapet. The edifice cost about £6000, of which £2000 was from the accumulated fund from property granted by Bishop Barrow, in 1668, for the education of young men for the ministry in the Manx Church. From subscriptions, raised chiefly in the island, £2000 was obtained, and the remaining £2000 was supplied by mortgaging the funds. The original draught of the design was furnished by Messrs. Hanson and Welsh, architects; but the execution of the works, including the alterations and additions, and the design for the great tower—a beautiful specimen of masonry—were under the direction of Mr. Welsh. The contractor was the late Mr. Fitzsimmons, who, it is said, lost £1500 by the contract. The property is vested in the

hands of trustees, who are the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Archdeacon, Deemster Christian, one Vicar-General, and the Attorney-General. The funds expended in the erection of the edifice were, we believe, aided by generous benefactions from England.

WEST LONDON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday there was a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company at the offices in Abchurch-lane, City, Mr. R. Gunter in the chair, to receive a report from the directors. This document, which was read by Mr. Thompson, the secretary, congratulated the proprietors upon thorough provision having been made by the directors for the completion of the works of the line, and upon the fact that the company was now in a situation to take up the extension of the railway to the Thames, having every reason to expect facilities from the principal landowners along it. Mr. R. Stephenson, the engineer, in his report to the directors, stated that the formation of a rapid and certain communication with the river Thames, as proposed by the West London Railway, would induce a large portion of the goods traffic of the London and Birmingham and Great Western railways to approach the Thames in that channel, and bring the City, by means of steam-boats, &c., within three-quarters of an hour's journey of Uxbridge and Hammersmith, at a cost of about eight pence per passenger, whilst it would afford to the railways above mentioned all the advantages which the South Western Railway derived from its river terminus at Nine Elms. Resolutions were then proposed, and after some discussion (in which Mr. Witchurch, Mr. Camplin, Mr. Crawford, Mr. White, and others engaged), were passed, authorizing the directors to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for power to extend the line from its present terminus at Kensington Canal to the Thames, and for raising a further capital of £64,800.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association took place on Tuesday evening, in the large room, Exeter Hall, J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P. in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Rennie, and appeared to be extremely satisfactory. The meeting was then addressed by the chairman in a very powerful speech, who feelingly exposed the mischiefs of the present system of labour, and said that amongst the other classes who were suffering from similar grievances were milliners and dress-makers, 15,000; sempstresses, innumerable; clothiers and linendrapers, 16,796; grocers, 12,831; chemists, 2,500, being a total of 47,000. Those, as well as other mercantile pursuits, required the hours of business to be curtailed. Dr. Reid then addressed the meeting, and detailed the injury produced to health by such long hours being devoted to business. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Hitchcock, the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, &c. The meeting did not break up till a very late hour, and a handsome collection was made at the doors.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE POOR.—An investigation (at the instance of Mr. Payne, the deputy coroner), took place before the board of guardians, at St. George-the-Martyr's, Southwark, respecting the manner in which the medical officers of the union had treated two out-door casual poor, who had died. Mr. Bathurst in the one case, and Mr. Kendall in the other, had prescribed without either of them seeing their patient; and the latter had allowed, it appeared, his assistant, an apprentice, only twenty years of age, to attend the paupers. In the former case the board, in spite of great opposition from Messrs. Boxer, Gladwell, and others, passed a resolution acquitting Mr. Bathurst, who said he had every afternoon to see some forty patients. In the other case a similar resolution was agreed to, but accompanied by a caution against allowing any one who had not passed the College of Surgeons to visit the sick poor.

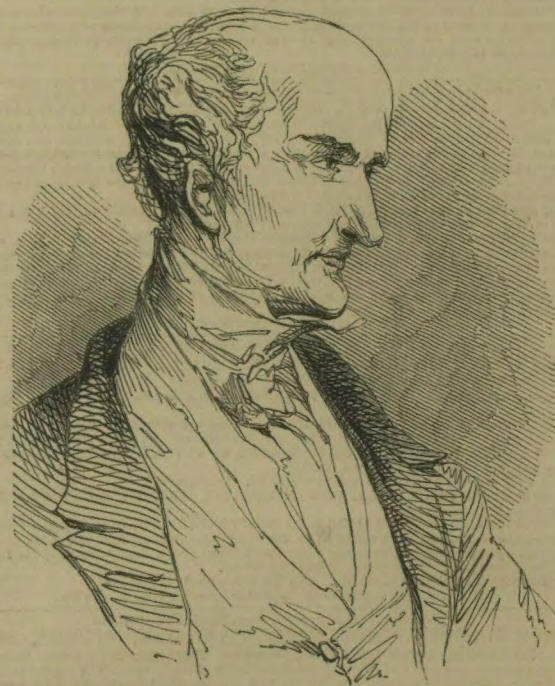
DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of Sir Francis Burdett, which melancholy event took place at his house in St. James's-place, at five minutes before four o'clock on Tuesday morning last. Though seriously ill ever since the lamented death of Lady Burdett, whom the hon. baronet survived only eleven days, it was not till within the last three days that apprehensions existed of a fatal termination to his illness. On Monday afternoon, however, it became evident to those around him that his dissolution was near, and in a few hours their worst fears were realised. The loss of Sir Francis Burdett will be deeply felt, not only by his family and numerous friends, but by the many who were dependent upon his bounty, for his hand was ever as open as his heart was compassionate. Of the political character of Sir Francis it is not our purpose here to speak: few men have so long occupied public attention—none have been more popular—and scarcely any have had more experience of “the fickle breath of popular applause;” but whatever diversity of opinion may from time to time have existed of the acts of his public life, there was but one in regard to his private position and social relations. He was an affectionate father, a kind husband, a fast friend, an excellent landlord, a man of unimpeachable honour, and he possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which identified him as a perfect specimen of an English gentleman.

Although we abstain from commentary on the chequered events of Sir Francis Burdett's political career, yet a brief notice of his public life may not be out of place.

Few of the English aristocracy can trace their ancestry through a longer and uninterrupted line of progenitors than the Burdetts. Hugo de Burdett is often mentioned among the active companions of William the Conqueror; and his son, William, was knighted for his prowess in the holy wars. The first baronet of the family was created by James the First. His name was *Thomas* (and not *Francis*, as has been stated in some memoirs of the family); he stood eighteenth in the lineal descent from Hugo. His eldest son was named Francis, and was the first of the family who bore that name. The first member of the family who sat in Parliament was Sir Robert Burdett, the eldest son of the first Francis. Although he was thrice married, and had a numerous family, none of his sons survived him. He was succeeded in his titles and estates by a grandson—a gentleman celebrated for his learning. He was an LL.D., and was the grandfather of the late Sir Francis, of whose decease we are now speaking.

Sir Francis Burdett was born in 1770, and was educated at Westminster School, and in 1790, when about 20 years of age, he made the tour of France and Switzerland, returning home in 1793, in which year he married Sophia, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., the well-known banker—a lady whose decease, on the 12th inst., it was our painful task to record. Three years after the return of Sir Francis Burdett to England he first entered Parliament, being elected member for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, in 1796. In the following year he succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy. About this period Sir Francis became a member of the Constitutional Association for promoting a reform in Parliament; and



THE LATE SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

during a long succession of years, both in and out of Parliament, took a prominent part in every public effort to promote that object. The Middlesex election in 1802, in which he was returned over Mr. Mainwaring, the chairman of the Middlesex bench of justices, by a majority of 270, was set aside on petition. The election which ensued was also severely contested, Mr. Mainwaring, jun., who stood in the place of his father, carrying his election by only five votes, in a poll of more than five thousand. At the next general election Sir Francis made a third attempt to sit in the House of Commons for Middlesex; but was opposed by Mr. Mellish, and again failed. In 1807, Sir Francis first became a candidate for Westminster, and was returned without one shilling expense to himself. As “The Man of the People”—the appellation which was conferred on him—his popularity was immense, and the public enthusiasm in his favour was carried to a height altogether unprecedented. The “chairing” on that occasion was a most imposing procession. The appearance of Sir Francis in the triumphal car—pale from a recent severe wound in the thigh, received in a duel with Mr. Paull, added to the interest of the triumph.

In 1810 Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the Tower by a vote of the House of Commons, for addressing a printed letter to his constituents on the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones. The vote was taken after a long and stormy debate, in the course of which Mr. Williams Wynn's celebrated defence of the privileges of the House of Commons was delivered.

The “Manchester massacre,” in 1819, again brought Sir Francis Burdett before his constituents, to whom he addressed a very strongly expressed letter on that unhappy affair. For this he was prosecuted by the Government, tried in the King's Bench, found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of £2000, and to be imprisoned for three months.

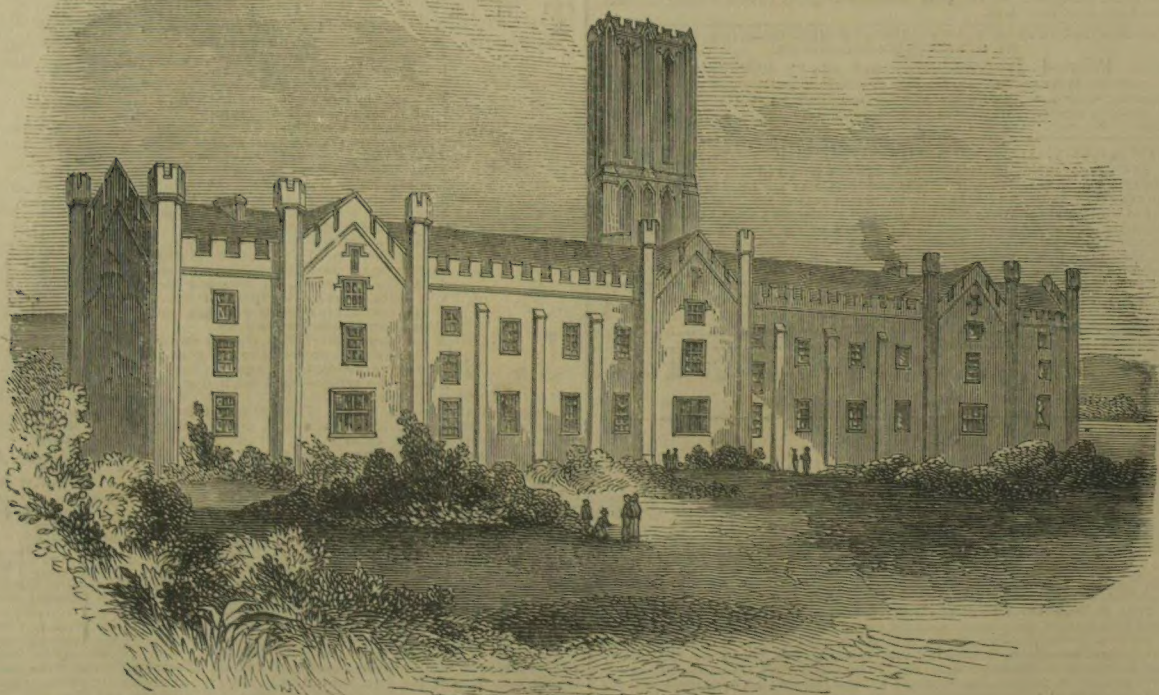
In the year 1837 Sir Francis, having lost his election for Westminster, which borough he had represented for thirty years, was returned for North Wilts. His lamented death has now caused a vacancy in the representation of that division of the county.

He is succeeded by his only son Lieutenant-Colonel—now Sir Robert Burdett—who did not leave town on Tuesday, as was expected, to attend Lady Burdett's funeral, but remained by his father's bedside till his decease.

We understand that the obsequies of her ladyship have been deferred, in all probability until those of Sir Francis are performed.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

London: Printed and Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY JANUARY 27, 1844.



KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, BEFORE THE FIRE.